

IN RE: Moorish Haitian-American Nation
(Real Party of Interest)

RE: CHALONER SAINTILLUS

V.S.

UNITED STATE (Fictitious Foreign STATE)

IN THE INTEREST
OF Justice"

FILED

APR 28 2022

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY *[Signature]*

DEPUTY CLERK

(General Executor/Entitlement Holder of Trust)

Comes NOW, Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris.
Very Briefly ON (3/28/22-3/30/22) or about those Dates the 2 Parties listed
(Chief Judge Kimberly-Mueller) representing the Court and (MR.
SAM-STEVENKI) representing the "Governmental Agency". I as Grantor
and Beneficiary through the power of Appointment act "1951" I am
Appointing The Judge Kimberly-Mueller as Settlor is the Federal
Government (SEE: Pg. 6 of Bill of Complaint) as Fiduciary (SEE: Canon law
2057) to Compel the Trustee "District Attorney" Not Assistant to sign off
on the Dismissal and Render My Release. 500 plus days is enough time
and Counting of unlawfully Being Detained. Anything Contrary will Be
Contempt of Justice. I ask for the Penal sum and accounting,
you can keep the Net Retention. I need to be released Immediately
With Restitution for Damages. A Check from CFO or CEO or DA.

(Per. Title 26 > Subtitle F > Chapter 76 > Subchapter A > § 7403)(a) Filing etc...
"I Declare The foregoing True and correct under the laws of STATE
OF CALIFORNIA and UNITED STATES Pursuant to Title 28 USC Sec. 1746."

By: *Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey* 1-308; 3-402; 3-308... General Executor;
And Sole Beneficiary. More on Back *

4/28/22

Case* 2:20-cr-00213KJM

Motion to Compel: Failed Duty
to respond to The "Bill of

Complaint In Equity" "Age"

of Majority Certificate of

Title" Declaration-Proclamation;

Lawsuit for Compensatory Damages

Date filed: (3/28/22-3/30/22.)

Registered: 1/15/1988

Birth Certificate Bond ID: 109-1988-010407

Trading Symbol: FITGX and FTExx

Cusip: 315910380 " " 316048107

18.3 Million in value (The-Estate Property,
Use My EQUity to Discharge The Charges against
My Corporation.)

Fund name: Naiz Fund

Fund #: 01988 and 00010

For: US DBA Eastern District Court
of California

Case 2:20-cr-00213-KJM Document 109 Filed 04/28/22 Page 3 of 95

Case: 2:20-cr-00213
KJM

3/30/22

:Certificate of service: "Proof of Service" Pro Se. Pro Per.

Following (Bonded) Documents Has Been: Signed, Sealed and Delivered
To the following Required Parties: (Served!)

- Chief Judge Kimberly-Mueller (US DBA Eastern District of
501 I Street California) Dunn and
Sac, California, [95814] Broadstreet #003187213

- "GOV." (Attorney General Phillip A Talbert; (US DBA District Attorney)
A. Attorney General - "Mr. Sam Stefenki) Dunn and Broadstreet #
501 I Street, Ste. 10-100 038284311
Sac, California, [95814]
(416) 554-2700

- Office of the Clerk of Court *Provide Me Copies of These
501 I Street, Ste. 4-200 Filing ... herein. Thank You!
Sac, California, [95814]

U.S.C. 18 § 2071 "Concealment Fraud" (Fines; 3 Year Prison Pen.)

U.S.C. 18 § 2076 "Clerk is to file" (Fines; 1 Year Prison Pen.)

U.S.C. 18 § 241-242 "Deprivation, Denationalize; Deprive any right By reason
of color or race" (Fines; up to 10 Years Prison Penalty)

(I Declare The Foregoing to be True Under C.A. And THE U.S.)

By: ~~Sharon C. Saintilus-Beggs~~ In Propria Persona, Sui Juris
Autonomous (Moorish Haitian-American): Sole Attorney; General
Executor; Beneficial Entitlement Holder of the Trust/Estate, ALL
CAPS Defendant: CHALONER SAINTILLUS

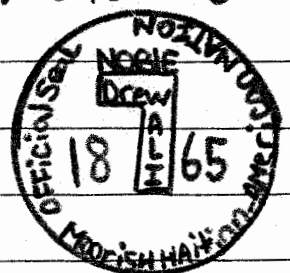


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: Shalun C. Smith, Esq.; IN Propria Persona SUI

Juris. (Executor/Beneficiary/Preferred Creditor) 3-308; 3-402

For: US. DBA. Eastern District OF CALIFORNIA
COURTHOUSE

3/6/22

IN RE: MOORish Haitian-American NATION
RE: CHALONER SAINTILLUS
VS.
UNITED STATES

MOTION: For IN CAMERA Sitting
INEquity with Judge
By: -Special Appearance-
"Pro Hoc vice"

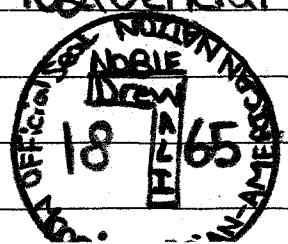
Case # 2:20-cr-00213KJM

-Special Appearance-
(General Executor/Entitlement Holder)

COMES NOW, Shalom C. Saintillus-Bey, self Proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American IN Propria Persona, SUI JURIS. Very Briefly I am requesting for a private Investigator, I am also Requesting a IN Camera sitting with The Chief Judge Kimberly-Mue ller, or and Prosecutor (Prosecution) Mr. Sam Stefan Ki. (Additional time for "Argument" etc...) AS these Matters pertains to Trust Property of a Trust... (Which invokes Exclusive Jurisdiction in at Equity.) "For Further examination". See: Bill of Complaint in Equity (Exhibits A-E in its Entirety); Declaration-Proclamation (All Bonded Instruments) Titles etc... Including the Birth-Certificate: Filed 01/15/88. Everything (SIGNED, SEALED, DELIVERED)

I Declare The foregoing True Under The laws of the UNION States and US. By: Shalom C. Saintillus-Bey; UCC. 1-308; 3-402 (General-Executor/Sole Beneficiary, In Propria Persona, SUI JURIS Beneficial Equitable title Holder of The Trust/Estate For AND on Behalf of CHALONER SAINTILLUS.

(Defendant)

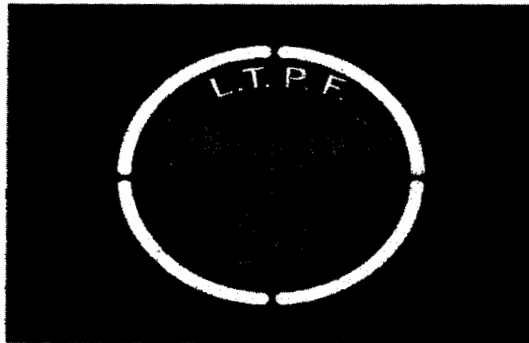


'There Is No God But The Great God'

The Moorish American National Government
Continental American Territories



The Grand National
Seal



The Moorish American National Flag



The Grand National
Emblem

FROM THE OFFICES OF:

THE GRAND BODY AND EXECUTIVE RULERS
OF
THE MOORISH AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

OFFICIAL

Declaration - Proclamation

OF

The Moorish American Nation
Our Status And Jurisdiction

*The Moorish American Nation. 1865 A.D.
Divine Constitution, De jure, 1928 A.D.*

INRE: Moorish Haitian-American Nation
 RE: CHALONER SAINTILLUS

Petitioner,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 UNITED STATES CONGRESS
 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Respondent,

Challenging "IN Personam"
 Jurisdiction

Averment Of Jurisdiction

"Not Quasi IN Rem"

 Case 2:20-cr-00213-KJM

NOW COMES THE PETITIONER, THE MOORISH AMERICAN NATION et al IN PROPRIA PERSONA, SUI JURIS AND WITH CONSTITUTION DE JURE TO MOVE THIS AVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION TO THE STATUS OF THE MOORISH AMERICANS HEREBY CHALLENGE THE DEFENDANT, THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE ET AL, TO BE RECOGNIZED AS A PURE AND CLEAN NATION IS NOW THE ORDER OF TODAY'S JUDICIAL BUSINESS: THE SUPREME LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALL OTHER FREE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS JUDICIALLY UPHOLD THERE CAN BE NO LEGAL PROCEEDING WITHOUT THE RIGHT ORDER ESTABLISHMENT OF PROPER STATUS AND APPPOSITE JURISDICTION. THESE TWO PILLARS OF LAW MUST BE IN PLACE AND HAVE PRECEDENCE BEFORE THE ADJUDICATION OF ALL FORMAL MATTERS OF LAWFUL SUBSTANCE CAN BE ADDRESSED.

Cited Supreme Court Decisions:

- AMISTAD MUTINY OF 1841
- DRED SCOTT DECISION OF 1856

The uniting of this new Nation is the calling of one family, bearing their one free National Name of Moorish American, is not to be misconstrued as a Religious Organization subjected to The United States. The above-cited Supreme Court Decisions, combined with resolves as "*Elion Gonzales of Cuba vs. The Laws and Citizens of The United States*", were the lawful gnosis personifying the Supreme Issues of Status and Jurisdiction; these issues are relevant to the immediate matters of Nationality and Manumissions of the Indigenous Moorish to the Continental breast of North America.

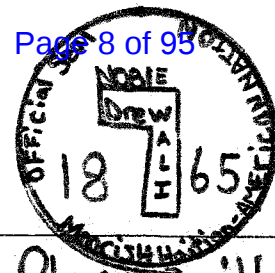
Hear now the greatest bounds of jurisdiction empowered to the wisdom in The Supreme Court of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is hereby challenged to render, in written Personam, its Constitutional Jurisdiction to govern the lost-found Indigenous Tribes of the Moorish American Nation, an estimated Sixty million Descendants. The U.S. Supreme Court in full authority to exercise the power of The United States Constitution, joined with the entire Embodiments of Congress, now have the burden of Proof to any jurisdiction to justly govern the Clean and Pure Nation of Moorish Americans present and in their Proper Person now before you.

First Amendment nor to be confused with those "Persons" denationalized in the United States Fourteenth Amendment under the ex post facto Slave Labels of Negroes, Blacks and Colored People.

When after no Jurisdiction over the Moorish Americans can be claimed and proven by the challenged United States Sovereignty or Corporate UNITED STATES Of AMERICA whether Spiritually, Ancestrally, Indigenously, Politically or Legally; then both The Lion and The Lamb are to lay together and neither will be harmed in this New Era. They are to let Peace be Still in The North American Continent and the World, now and forever.

Now, the highest Court in the UNITED STATES, being in want of said jurisdiction and therefore without power to issue an "In Personam Judgment", We, the Moorish American Vanguard, with our Seals affixed here upon, do hereby declare the autonomy of our Sovereignty, National Uprightness and Independence; Our first inalienable Right to be Free, to be ourselves, God-like, in His Likeness and Image

[B. 1]



Federal Questions

1.) How the word "Black" can find no formal Place within the nationalities of the human family and still be made "citizen" of any free national and Constitutional Government?

2.) What Branch of law authorized the States to apply abolished slave labels (Negro, Black, and Colored) to any Person of African descent, After 1865 (13th Amendment)?

- This act reinstates such Persons as chattel-Property and reopens the institution of slavery under Colorable Constitutional Amendments.

3.) Are Blacks, "Slaves" or otherwise "Persons" as used in the 14th Amendment, and How can they be made 1st class citizens without their inalienable free national descendant name of their forefathers?

4.) As for "Blacks" with criminal records, what crime can "properly" possibly commit which its owner, the Slave Master, is not accountable for in a court of law?

5.) IF ONE can Produce a "Black" slave - The same one must also now Produce "the Black" Slave Owner"

6.) Does The Court have any information or Documentation Proving Authority to govern The Proclaimed Moorish Haitian American as a "Black"?

[Pg. 2] The Burden of Proof lies on the Court! Not on a Moor.

MOORISH AMERICAN PRAYER

**Allah
The Father of the universe,
The Father of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice.
Allah is my protector, my guide and my salvation
By night and by day
Thru his Holy Prophet Drew Ali.
Amen.**

A Holy Covenant Of The Asiatic Nations

- **We** are the children of one Father, provided for by his care; and the breast of one mother hath given you suck.
- **Let** the bonds of affection; therefore, unite thee with thy brothers that peace and happiness may dwell in thy father's house.
- **And** when ye separate in the world, remember the relation that bindeth you to love and unity; and prefer not a stranger before thy own blood.
- **If** thy brother is in adversity, assist him; if thy sister is in trouble, forsake her not.
- **So** shall the fortunes of thy father contribute to the support of his whole race; and his care be continued to you all, in your love to each other. Amen

Date: In the 122nd Year AD of the Great Prophet of Ali, (from 01-08-1886 to 2008)

To: The Honorable United States Of America, Supreme Court and Congress, The International Court of Justice, all Free National Governments, Republics, Monarchies, Family of Nations, Indigenous Peoples of The Earth and the World's Sovereign Orders of The Book, e.g. Moslem, Christian, Hebrew, Hindu and Jew; and every Country, Kingdom, Ingenuous Tribe and Member of the Human Family, all Nations Et Al.

Hear Ye Now All Creatures Of Thought

Wisdom Speaks From The Highest Plane Of Spirit Life For The Redemption Of Man From His Sinful And Fallen Stage Of Humanity Back To The Highest Plane Of Life Through The:

[P.g. 3]



Moorish-Haitian American

1804 When The Indigenous People, AbOriginals of
aiti Gained their Independence From The French (France)
tother - Charitable-Montas; and Father: Luckner-Saintillus;
Moorish Decedents/Haitian) Full Blood (Jus sanguinis)
ade Way To Florida.

Who had me (Chaloner-Saintillus;) on The Soils (Jus Soli)
F Magrib Amexem. (1988)

Haitians are Part and Parcel of The Great Moroccan
impre (Native Nation) Before European Colonization.

I am Representative of The Moorish Nation, Entitlement
holder to the vast Moorish National Estate.

Morocco was The Capital In those Times as D.C is
to the United States. Our Flag(s) The Red And Green 5 Point
star In Middle. Haiti's Red/Black Flag.

We Migrated From Land of Canaan;
received Permission From the Pharaohs To settle on the
shores and Set-up Morocco as our Capital. Eventually
travel Cross To The Americas/Central Americas.



This Is Declaration - Sovereign Bond Title of My
correct and TRUE Identification. Nationality. (Attached H/H)

X: Chaloner-Saintillus;
TRUE Creditor / General Executor / Entitlement-Holder

ARTICLE 4 E 1 FULL FAITH and CREDIT

Y.O.B (Year of Birth), P.O.B (Place of Birth) County:
1/10/1988 Baynton Beach, FL, USA; Palm Beach
Shalame C. Saintillus-Bey;

[Pg. 4]

National Mission Statement

Proclamation Of Status And Jurisdiction Of The Moorish Americans

In the course of human events The Founding Fathers of The United States brought forth on this Continent *two* new Nations. One, themselves, a conglomerate of Pale Skin Descendants from the Nations of Europe. The other Nation, a Comity of Olive Skin Nationals extracted from various Countries affixed indigenously to the North Western and South Western Shores of Africa yet latent in slavery. Now, in the plan of Universal Justice, it has become necessary for the latter, standing in their Proper Person, to proclaim their true Free National Status, thus dissolving the political bands and assumable jurisdictions of the former.

We, the Continental Natives, descendants of Moroccans from the Old Moorish Empire, whose Ancient Forefathers received permission from the Pharaohs of Ancient Kemet (Egypt) to settle and inhabit North West Africa. In those days Egypt was the Capital Empire of the Dominion and Kingdoms of Africa as Washington, DC. is the Capital of the Sovereign United States today. The Illustrious Lineage of Moorish American Ancestry reveals they were the Founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire with its dominion and habitation of kingdoms, Nations, Tribes and Families of North West and South West Africa extending across the great Atlantis even unto the present North, Central and South Americas and also Mexico and Atlantis Islands; before the great Earthquake which caused the great Atlantic Ocean. We are born in the Image and Likeness of One Omnipotent Creator, The Great God and indigenously to the Continental Lands of the Americas then subjected to the assumable jurisdictions of the various United States under Slave Labels abolished since 1865.

Proclamation Of Status

The advent of We, The Moorish Americans, was Divinely Ordained forth into rightful existence, in due time, as a Nation, by the will of the Great God at the abolishment of slavery, as ratified by the United States Congressional Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 A.D. This Congressional Manumission of the Sons and Daughters of Africa brought to light a New Nation of People upon the Earth. This New Nation of West African descendants has now come to lawfully link themselves again with the families of nations and to worship under their own vine and fig tree, which have been the inherited Birthrights of all Men through the descendent nature of their Ancient Forefathers. This is the true and inalienable inheritance to every member of the human family and nation upon the Earth. And The Moorish Americans are a part and parcel of the Human Family.

The Moorish Americans are not Negroes, Colored Folks or Black People, etc. because these Names were given to Slaves by Slaveholders in 1779 and lasted until 1865 during the time of duly constituted Slavery in the United States. But this is a new era of time now. All men now must proclaim their Free National Name to be recognized by their government and the Nations of the Earth. We hold these truths to be self-evident that man is made in the image and after the likeness of the Great God, their Creator; that no man can be Negro, Black or Colored and be attached to the human family. European Rulers gave these labels to the Moors of West Africa in a process of Denationalization. The state of the Negro leaves a people in want of national roots...

Ancient heritage and in absence of Mother and Father for which to honor. Albeit the carnal customs of man do not alter the Nature of Truth or the course of Justice. Thus the true Free Nationality of the Ex-Slaves, now arisen from the dust of North America, is Moorish American. For man alone is reposed with consciousness, endowed with wisdom and appointed with the gifts of The Understanding from His immutable treasures while being armed with resolution. The Father of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice has graced the Moors with these latent powers, unalienable Rights and the Key of Civilization to uplift Fallen Humanity; that among these inherent rights are Belief, Faith and Fruition of Perfectness and Peace.

[Pg.5]

Although the United States has never been without some form of her Negro Slaves, the general American Public has been kept in an esoteric history about this inevitable true Proclamation of Status and the hallowed Free National Name of the Moorish American Natives. Nevertheless among her more ingenuous Citizens, the Noble History and Prophetic Return of The Moors and Truth of our existence has always been known.

The Moorish Americans, commensurable to every Nationality, have the divine and national right to be themselves; with hearts and minds pure with Love and bodies clean with water they are free. No Nation or any other living thing is free until it is of itself; unamalgamated, independent, wise and autonomous with free national standards and principles to support their unfolding generations. This is the true meaning and attainment of Freedom.

The Moorish Americans are Descendants of Moroccans, The Northwestern Capital of the Mighty Carthage/Moorish Empire (700 BC-1820 AD), the Ancient Moabites whom inhabited the North Western and South Western shores of Africa, born indigenous in the Continental lands of America. The Moorish Americans are a Clean and Pure Nation. We have naturally derived our Free National Name "Moorish" by West African descent and "American" by indigenous birth.

We now proclaim the heritage of our ancient forefathers, the ancient Moabites whom inhabited Amexem, the first true and divine name of present day Africa, with its extreme western lands of North, Central and South Americas with Atlantis and adjoining Islands. We are the true heirs of the Earth Mounds, Pyramids and 40 ton Moorish basalt Heads built and sculptured by our seafaring forefathers, founders of the first civilization in the Americas, ten to twenty thousand years ago. The ten thousand year old Skeleton discovery of an African Man named 'Kennewick Man', The Basalt Heads and Earth Mounds can be found to this day from Canada in the North, southward throughout The U.S., Mexico, Central and into South America proves our pre-American presence here. True history declares The Moorish Americans, seeds of the Ancient Canaanites from the Holy Land Of Canaan, are the original Inhabitants of all the Americas, whether by legacy or dormant conditions of servitude. No other People can rightfully make this indigenous claim, including the so-called 'Indian' Tribes that followed centuries later, save the Moorish Nations.

We proclaim Parcel in America through the blood of our forefathers that has been shed, in acquiring the independence and sustaining the prosperity and tranquility which has glorified the United States of America through all of Her wars and conflicts, defending the principles of the Republic for which She stands. The Moorish Americans, endowed by their Creator with the high Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice, are rejoining the Family of Nations upon the earth. All nations of the earth in these modern days are seeking peace, but there is but one true and divine way that peace may be obtained in these days and it is through these principles being taught universally to all nations, in all lands. Under these principles, all men are one and equal to seek their own destiny, after the Holy and Divine Laws of their Forefathers. We are the return of the Ancient Ones and we are today what our Ancient Forefathers were yesterday without doubt or contradiction.

The Moorish Americans, as a Clean and Pure Nation, descended from the inhabitants of Africa, birthplace of the human family and Torch Bearers of Civilization, do not desire to amalgamate or marry into the families of the Pale Skin Nations of Europe. Neither serve the Gods of their Religion, because our forefathers are the true and divine founders of the first Religious Creed, for the redemption and salvation of mankind on earth. Therefore, we are returning the church and Christianity back to the European Nations, as it was prepared by their forefathers for their Earthly salvation. While we, the Moorish Americans, are returning to Islamism, The Old Time Religion of Ancient Kemetian Mystery System, which was founded by our forefathers for our earthly and divine salvation. Hence, we too are seeking first The Kingdom of Heaven by honoring our Father and our Mother that our days, as a people, will be long upon the Earthland, which the Lord, the Great God, has given us. Such a covenant of endurance and prosperity can never be given to those deluding to the misnomers of Negro, Blacks and Colored People.

The new Nation of Moorish Americans is the fruition of the original 13th Amendment, with its full body of 20 Sections, repudiated by the Reconstruction Congress. Now, not to be denied. This right to proclaim their Free National Name before the constitutional folds, to be misconstrued as an act of aggression, rebellion, ne'er declaration of war against the harmony of the United States of America, its laws, citizens nor allies; in lieu of inevitable compliance with the natural laws of indigenous comity of nations all over the world, both Ancient and modern which demands all men to proclaim their nationality in order to be recognized and accepted by all other Free Nationals. We acknowledge the unavoidable destiny of our divine attainment and deliverance to be a Holy People, as undeniable and in due time.

The applications of the 14th and 15th Amendments are reconstructed and established forms of Government designed to be destructive to these ends. Six scores and ten years of enforcement of these laws lay bear an unbroken history of iron-hand oppression, which remain unchanged and proven that descendants of West Africans will never be free while woven into the fabric of European Jurisprudence which has threads of nationalism and neocolonialism.

[Pg. 6]

The United States of America, with Her Great Congressional 13th Amendment of 1865, Abolished the Institution of Slavery, which in fact repealed and did rescind wholly all Slaves, Slave Masters and Slave Names of said Institution. Albeit contrived and did willfully Assumed Jurisdiction over the comatose Ex-Slaves and extended its powers, through the Clause "All Persons Born", referring solely to the reestablishing the institutions of Negro, Black, Colored Chattel and other Commercial Properties, as used in the 14th Amendment. This wrongful, willful Act intentionally abused Congressional Powers of a free National Government and alone buried the Ex-Slaves in the shallow grave of Ex Post Facto Laws of its 14th and 15th Amendments. Therefore, today the U.S. courts, through the Several Corporate States, still own and have assumable jurisdiction of all such Denationalized Persons, clearly certified by the States, at live birth as Negro, Blacks and Colored, etc.

The U.S. 14th Amendment uses the term "Person" to diffuse the "3/5 clause" of its Constitution (Art 1-Sec3) and was written strictly applicable to slaves and Ex-slaves, misnomered Negroes, Colored Folks, Black People, etc. Under Color of Law, this document gives the United States clear title and ownership to said persons, as property, and evinces Assumable Jurisdiction over the automatism of fallen humanity. The 14th Amendment was ratified in full knowledge it would perpetuate all so-called Negroes, as an undeclared and wretched People, to remain alienated and separated from the Human Family. This mandates the Ex-slaves into an unconscious act of Voluntary Enthrallment by clinging to those Names and Principles that delude to slavery. As long as the Ex-slaves accept the Slave Labels of Negro, Black and Colored People, that has been Certified upon their decree of live birth by the States wherein they were born, then they will live the life of a Slave, bearing names that delude to slavery, yet not knowing they have been Denationalized to the status of Slaves. Yet neither the United States nor any other Sovereign power has established lawful jurisdiction over the Clean and Pure Nation of Moorish Americans. Nay, neither written nor assumed nor will such jurisdiction over the subject matter be surrendered, given or hypothesized. Whereas, the above decree of Hostage Making can have no jurisdictional bearing upon the Clean and Pure Nation of Moorish Americans. The United States of America has been called forth, with its Congressional powers as handed down in the last Clauses of the Reconstruction Amendments, before the International Bar of Indigenous Peoples and League of United Nations For Human Rights, in light of the full Constitutional Body of Laws and Principles for which it stands, to answer this proper Federal Question and lawful full bodied challenge, in writing, whereas to demonstrate said Corporate UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to muster adequate adjudication to the above previously submitted National ADVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.

The Moorish American Birthrights of Independence

The United States in her infancy bear witness that no Nation will be free to live out its Creed, personify the Grand Principles and attain unlimited capacity of development while under the yoke, laws and tyranny of another Government. Neither have the Moorish Americans been free to be themselves since their 1865 abolishment from Negro Chattel Slavery. Ney while under the Assumable Jurisdiction of the U.S. 14th and 15th Amendments of granted privileges, as Negroes, Blacks and Colored People we have been separated from the Rights guaranteed to all free National Citizens in the body of Her Constitution. Under these State Certified Slave labels we have been subjected to every form of abuse, mistreatment and degrees of genocide the citizens cared to bestow upon us.

The Moorish Americans, through Rights Of Divinity, have come forth as a clean and pure people, empowered with the inalienable birthright to be an upright, independent and fearless Nation. In accordance with the Declaration Of Human Rights, they have the Human Right to be known by one, true free national Name and by Number, with Divine Constitution de jure, officials of Government with Attaché and Ambassadors, Principles, Our Flag and Holy Book. We have the inherent Rights to lands, air and waterways originally civilized, inhabited and cultivated by our Ancient Forefathers and to insure the sanctity of our Men, Women, Children and their prosperity.

That to secure these Rights: There are Governments instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it then becomes the just right of the people to abandon it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on the Omnipotent Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice; and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. While man's evils to man are made sufferable, evil is not requisite to man.

And **when** a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces projections, by your National Criminal Justice Commission, to disproportionately incarcerate 63% of Moorish Men between the ages of 18 and 36 by the Year 2020 with programs in place to eradicate their family structure by displacement of the Father Heads of household and by glorifying the fallen state of 8.2 million "Single Moms" among its Women; it is their Natural Right, it becomes their Duty to unfold away from such government, and to provide new guards for their future security:

When a misnomered "African American" people, amidst the "Catch and Release Systems" of Racial

Profiling, compile 20% of U.S. Travelers but form 80% of those stopped by State Action Law Enforcements; and mandatory minimums disproportionately warehouse their youths; and Death Penalties, including Federal Prisoners, are constituted by 70% staple of ex-slaves who total less than 15% of the General Population. And when all judicial convictions of so-called 'Negroes' since the Congressional ratification of the 1868 Fourteenth Amendment, with its intent to recycle slavery duly abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment, were negligent of their proper status in addition to leaving all Courts in the United States in want of jurisdiction are hereby declared ex post facto and void of judicial, civil and divine substance:

When Naturalization: The process by which a whole person, not indigenous to this land, in full consciousness of nationality by birth and descent, applies for citizenship, a choice among all free national constitutions, has been politically denied to the ex-slaves. And there has been no record documented, since the enactment of the 13th Amendment, to reflect the naturalization clause by treaty, application, nor judicial hearing, nor petition, nor declaration of allegiance in true intercourse to the indigenous Moorish American, of lawful age and be accepted, by choice, as naturalized citizens of the United States. If Italians, Greeks, English, Chinese, Japanese, Turks, Arabians and Moroccans are forced to proclaim their free national name and religion before the constitutional government of the United States of America, it is no more than right that the law should be enforced upon all American citizens alike. To be a citizen of any government, you must proclaim your National Descent Name. Because they place their trust upon issue and names formed by their forefathers. Being Negro, Colored, Black or African American, etc., are not Nationalities that bear the one free National descent Name of their the credit side of righteousness; hence in the matter of the bearers of Slave Names the standard doors of selective Citizenship are forever sealed, either by national descent, choice or naturalization. The Corporate United States has always known the psychic of so-called Colored People to be exclusively made from the soils of America but without the political bonds of free national citizens, especially in the judicial affirmation of the Dred Scott Decision:

When so-called Negroes whom have used Slave Names, not knowing these labels are unacceptable, without worth and decry muster among the realms of free nationalized citizens; making Blacks, excluding Indians not taxed, as "3/5 of all other Persons", subjected to perpetual taxation without true representation as those Members under a Free National Descent Name:

When the high diligence of honor and glory due for another siphons the contributions and accomplishments of a people then unjustly hoisted as their own; the credibility, trust and reliance are misplaced. This too is a component of iron hand oppression when placed upon a people who, within the bounds of The U. S. Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, have been denied repatriated Nationhood and to personify such acts under bondage sustains Slaves that can never be greater than the Master; and the labor of all their good words, works and deeds will only glorify their owner:

When the 14th and 15th Amendments were ratified in full light of the Supreme Court's Dred Scott Decision (1856), which declared Denationalized Africans, whether a Negro Slave or freed Negro is still a Negro and can never muster the naturalized status of a United States Citizen; this decision has never been overturned, but in ex post facto concurrent tortfeasors of the subjects. This irrelevancy of whether a Negro is a slave or free is reiterated in Section Four of the Fourteenth Amendment:

When a people with over 9.6 million State Certified Professionals, four million Muslims, over eight million members of Freemasonry and other Secret Societies, numerous Celebrities of every field, over 200 Mayors and Governors, forty members of Congressional Black Caucus a host of officials, appointed Judges, a U.S. Justice here and The Hague, a People with over 90% Christian Leaders and Followers. 99.9% of descendants of ex-slaves, as denationalized commercial property, are European trained as opposed to being educated. Leadership is always disallowed amongst chattel. This is the reason they, as a People, have been forbidden to muster or sustain one leader from among themselves. Due to long standing systems of miseducation of their free status within the human family, while being shielded under the grandeur of feigned U.S. Citizenship, their nobility cannot shine through revised identifications of abolished Slave Labels. The abyss of slavery is evil and sinful when it has produced contented slaves through the ignorance of knowing they are slaves:

When we have not been able to promote, from the sons of Man, our Equal, to Sovereign Power and set as a Ruler over ourselves, for the good of our Kingdom due to feign freedom under denationalized Citizenry:

When the Peace of all societies dependeth on Justice; the Happiness of individuals, on the safe enjoyment of all their possessions, yet so-called Black "Persons" being colorable American Citizens, are they themselves possessed. The gold, silver and commerce belong to the citizens and because "all persons born or naturalized" are real property under the laws of the United States, so-called African Americans generate an annual 750 Billion Dollars as consumers yet have no true wealth and own no possessions as a people. Since it is not in the nature of chattel to also be the owner... the mass production of Negroes, Colored Folks and Black People made only in America was never designed for them to be autonomy themselves. From this die of court and State-owned Slavery

[Pg. 8]

alone, they have no rights that the true Citizens are bound to respect. They will never enjoy the peace of a society while latent in the perpetual Sin of Slavery:

When, as Negroes, Blacks and Colored People have not received their Divine Rights, unmolested by other citizens, whereas they can cast a free National ballot at the polls under their free National Constitution of the States Government and not under a granted privilege, as has been the existing condition for many generations. The granted privilege of the Negro Vote cannot be counted as 'One Man One Vote' while the '3/5 Clause' remains cloaked in the esoteric word 'Person' thereby rendering from a peopleless people the clandestine 'three-to-make-one' ballot at the discretion of the citizens to be cast hither thither or where ever to favor their will:

When six score and fifteen years of post Slavery and emancipation of African Nationals have not yielded their just Nationalization, Colonization, Reparations nor Self-Education but depleted for the economical, political, industrial, religious entertainment and competitive advantages of the United States, it is only befitting in the course of justice for the Moorish Americans to best honor the benevolence of that Government through a Treaty of Peace and Friendship; rather than be a census tumor on the body of that State:

When the colonies, corporations, towns, cities, homes, travel ways and means we have planted are not our own. And our subjects do not enjoy the fruits of their labor in security and no happiness is consistent with the observance of your laws; the glory of our people is not exalted to the world as products of our ingeniousness:

When the communities within the Sovereign States, where the descendants of ex-slaves reside, are baited with imported drugs, weapons and economical allurements concealed with hooks of crimes, punishment and death; while they, the Nationless ones, are neither the owners, transporters, the military nor minters of U.S. currencies and have no controlling interest in these creations. Still they net a 700% increase to U.S. Prison Industrial Plantations since 1985 Congressional Sentencing Guidelines:

When we, as free Nationals, have our leaders stifled and disallowed to call together the wise men of our people, to consult among them with freedom, and heareth the opinion of them all; no magistrates to be just nor ministers to be wise; Fathers without land, wealth nor autonomy cannot smile upon the flourishments of our arts, neither gain strength from the sciences improved beneath the culture of our hands to be inherited to our sons and daughters:

When any Government confounds the historical die of a slave-weakened people into the Maya of an illusionous 'Black History', that severs them from the worthiness of their ancient forefathers and ostracizing them from The Family of Nations and the Human Family from whence they derived:

When those who call themselves Jews, bearing no credit on the scale of nationality, receive 6.5 Billion Dollars in Reparations, with another compassionate measure of compensations to Japanese-Americans joined with sovereign powers and immunities; Yet no apology nor gratitude to those survivors of 400 years of slavery in America; the later 225 years of which were under the American flag:

When the system of Education is steeped in Euro-Nationalism and surface degrees of colour rather than character; when a Religion, forced upon Slaves during the time of Slavery, yields an observance of a God that is not our own nor graced with the Divine and National freedom of We, as a Pure and Clean People. These systems of Religion and Education are not squared to perpetuate our true Image and Likeness through adherence to our accomplishments and contributions to civilization prevalent to promote our generations:

We, therefore, the representatives of the Clean and Pure Nation of Moorish Americans, including but not exclusively to, all families and tribes of Beys, Els, Duns, Deys and Ali's, etc. in assemble of the Great Grand Body, under the Protection, Guidance and Salvation of the Great God of our Ancient Forefathers, Master of the Day of Judgment, for the resolution in the intent of our actions, do, in our Free National Name, publicly Proclaim and Declare that We are an Ordained People, and of right ought to be, Free, Upright and Independent.

The Moorish Americans as a Clean and Pure Nation have neither debts to the United States of America, her allies, enemies nor any nation neither foreign nor native. Especially to the government of the United States, We owe no obligations, economically, socially nor politically, for she is the Evergreen planted atop our shallow grave of perpetuated state of mental slavery here in the northern hemisphere. Indeed, our only atonement is to the Creator of all nations, both the lion and the lamb. For these reasons The Moorish Americans, having been forgiven for everything done wrong prior to the advent of their Founding Father, The Illustrious **Noble Drew Ali**, is hereby and henceforth a Clean and Pure Nation.

But, the United States remains greatly indebted to the Moors, with compound interest, beginning with the magnanimous financial support from our Sultan in Morocco without which the United States would not have won Her Independence, spurning America's first and oldest Treaty, through four hundred years of Slave labor, to the industrial, medical, arts and scientific contributions, which she would not exist without the generations of Moorish staple. Nevertheless The United States, in the initial post-slavery years, sustained the Ex-Slaves in state of Mental Slavery and impecunious has not made an official apology or compensatory efforts. Whereas Reparations are never

paid to Slaves, which would only perpetuate their present state of slavery, satisfactory compensation is always due to Surviving Hostages of the Nation that has endured the Maafa of African Slave Trade, Genocide, Denationalization and Apartheid. The Moorish Americans have risen from the dust and is now that especial Nation.

The time is nigh and the fires of prophecy are upon us. And according to the Divine Scheme of Human Events we are to let all old business stay as it is and do all our new business in the free National Name of Moorish American. We, the Vanguard Tribe of the Moorish hordes of America, do hereby requisition the following remedies to be legalized by the United States Supreme Court, the Executive Branch or/and an adept Special Congressional Committee, or other National or International authorized designated body to:

- Recognize the Free National Name and Number and Sovereign autonomy of the Moorish Americans as the Clean and Pure Nation with our Government, Religion, officials, flag, seals, et al in the glory of a Proper Person.
- To make into law An Agreed Seventy Year Indigenous Peoples Mandate from which to purge into realization the Clean and Pure Nation of Moorish Americans within the security of Moorish America. To acknowledge by revisions of U. S. Laws there are now and henceforth two new Nations brought forth on this Continent to live in harmony from the breast of one mother.
- To provide with the necessary credentials for recognizing our Ambassadors, Sheiks, Attaches and National Representatives; and firmly establish a perpetual communication for our securities.
- To establish a Treaty of Peace and Friendship based upon the High Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice. A perpetual Treaty with Acts to strengthen the National Securities of Friendly Americas.
- To place into law all rights of Diplomatic Immunities, International Conveyance Authorization, secured lodging and the protection to peacefully co-exist in America, in harmony with the Divine Constitution and By-Laws of Moorish America.
- An agreement to reside in certain areas and well defined territories, previously civilized and settled by The Moors of Western Africa during the pre-Columbian Millenniums to prosper unmolested within North America, as in, but not restricted to, the 36 30.
- To call aloud to the ingenious citizens of the United States, Allies and Foreign Sympathizers to help us, The Moorish American Nationals, economically, politically, socially, religiously, in our gigantic Divine and National Movement - the Uplifting of Fallen Humanity. We, as a Clean and Pure Nation, do not have enemies, foes or adversaries nor do we possess the intent to create their likes from among the Sons of Man.

With these intents, America's greatness is magnanimously assured and the Negro problem will be finally and wholly solved. Only the Moorish Americans must rightfully proclaim this as the purpose of their Divine and National Movement. Hereby notifying the true citizens of these United States of America and all nations of the earth with the following Divine Constitution and By Laws We are an organic people and declare Our Moorish American Independence that:

- **Our God is The Great God, The One Creator. Allah is this name in Arabic**
- **Our International Prayer is The Al-Fatiha**
- **Our National Prayer is the Moorish American Prayer**
- **Our Holy Prophet, Angel and Founding Father is Noble Drew Ali**
- **Our Constitution De jure is The Divine Constitution and By-Laws of Moorish America**
- **Our Principles are Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice**
- **Our Land upon the Earth shall be known as Moorish America**
- **Our Citizens are Moorish American Nationals; each bearing our one free National Name**
- **Our Government is Islamic with our Holy Koran as our Laws, Guide and Angel**
- **Our President is The Grand Sheik**
- **Our Vice President is The Assistant Grand Sheik**
- **Our Attorney General (Grand Mufti) is The Chairman**
- **Our Congressional Cabinet is A Grand Body of Grand Shelks and Grand Governors**
- **Our Purpose is The Uplifting of fallen humanity**

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- **Our Flag is Red with A Circled Scimitar and Green Star in the center**
- **Our Grand National Seal is The Logos Circle Seven**
- **Our Grand National Emblem is The Crescent Moon and Star, last Quarter**
- **Our Gross National Product is Wisdom**

All Moorish Americans need to learn to Love instead of hate and to know of their Higher Self and Lower Self. This is the uniting of Asia; The Return of the Rejected Cornerstone to the Body of the Human Family of Nations and bonding of the Great Quran of Mohammed.

Preamble Of The Divine Constitution

The Moorish Americans, As A Clean And Pure Nation Are The Personification Of Their Divine Constitution. Their Constitution, Unlike Charters Of Men, Is A Divine Covenant From Their Holy **Prophet Noble Drew Ali** Through The Guidance Of His Father God Allah. It Is The Prophesied Document Which Has Been Long Awaited In The Coming Forth By Day Of A New Nation. A People Having Been Divinely Brought With Certainty Into The "I Am" Gnosis Of Reattaching Themselves To The Human Body Family Of Nations. Through The Heritage Of Our National Descent Nature, It Is The Rightful And Lawful Proclaiming Of His And Her Free National Name. Through Our Moorish Descent And Indigenous American Status Of Live Birth We, As A People, Hereby Proclaim In One Voice Of Freedom The Birthright To Our Inherent Nationality. It Is The Affirmation Of Autonomy And Inalienable Right Of Freedom, Endowed By The Great God That Created All Men And Women; Hence It Is A "Declaration". A Declaration, Hallowed In Due Time, Sounding The Trumpet Aloud To All Nations Of The Earth, The Lion And The Lamb, Upon The Hedges And Highways, That The Moorish Americans Through Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom And Justice, Have Risen From The Dust Of Northwest America And Neither Will Be Harmed In The Horizon Of Their Coming Forth By Day. Each Living Member Of Every Family, Desiring Their Unity And Ours In This Great Purging Of Sin And Crime In North America, Is Hereby Registering Through Their Affixed Seals To This Document, Barring None Who Think Their Condition Can Be Better. Each Document, Being A Part And Parcel Of The Whole, Is Signed With The Moorish Tribal Suffix, "Bey", "El", "Dun" Or "Dey" Has Officially Attained The Long Promised Lost-Found Tribes Of "Ali" And Thereby Breaking The Old Four-Hundred Year Chain To The Slave Labels Of 'Negro', 'Black', 'Colored', 'African American' Etc. It Is The Uniting Of This Family Of Tribes, Descendants From The Shores Of Northwest And Southwest Africa, Born In The Continental Americas With Adjoining Islands, Which Constitute The Prophesied Clean And Pure Nation Of Moorish Americans. Each Seal Must Be Accompanied With The American State Certificate Of Birth Or Social Security Card Etc. Issued Through The Entitlements Of U. S. Fourteenth Amendment, To Be Exchanged For A "Moorish American Nationality And Identification Certificate Of Live Birth", To Be Valid. We, The People Of Moorish America, In Order To Unfold Into Perfection, Dependeth Upon Justice, Have Reliance Upon Allah And With A Knowledge Of History To Insure Domestic Tranquility With The Harmonies Of Life; Promote Knowledges, Wisdom And The Gifts Of Understanding And Secure The Blessings Of Freedom In Being Ourselves And Our Posterity (Descendants), Do Issue This Divine Constitution And By Laws As The Supreme Laws, Being Handed Down To The Moorish Americans Through Their Ancient Forefathers By Their Prophet **Noble Drew Ali**. May The Peace And Blessings Of Allah Be Upon Us In The Redemption Of Our Souls; May Our Words, Works And Deeds Be Forever Pleasing In His Sight In This Gigantic Manumission Returning To Our Selves In The Omnipotent Clock Of Destiny.

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Salvation



Our God



Unity

The Divine Constitution



Moorish America

- Act 1** The Grand Sheik and the Chairman of Moorish America is in power to make law and enforce laws with the assistance of the Prophet and the Grand Body of Moorish America. The Assistant Grand Sheik is to assist the Grand Sheik in all affairs if he lives according to Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice, and it is known before the citizens of Moorish America.
- By - Laws**
- Act 2** All meetings are to be opened and closed promptly according to the Circle Seven and Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice. Friday is our Holy Day of rest, because on a Friday the first man was formed in flesh and on a Friday the first man departed out of flesh and ascended unto his Father God Allah, for that cause Friday is the Holy Day for all Moslems all over the world.
- Act 3** Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice must be proclaimed and practiced by all citizens of Moorish America. No citizen is to put in danger or accuse falsely His Brother or Sister on any occasion at all that may harm His Brother or Sister, because Allah is Love.
- Act 4** All citizens must preserve these Holy and Divine laws, and all citizens must obey the laws of the Government, because by being a Moorish American, you are a part and parcel of the Government, and must live the life accordingly.
- Act 5** This Nation of Moorish America is not to cause any confusion or to overthrow the Laws and Constitution of the said Government but to obey hereby.
- Act 6** With us all citizens must proclaim their Nationality and we are teaching our people their Nationality and their Divine Creed that they may know that they are a part and a parcel of this said Government, and know that they are not Negroes, Colored Folks, Black People or Ethiopians, because these names were given to slaves by slave holders in 1779 and lasted until 1865 during the time of slavery, but this is a New Era of time now, and all men now must proclaim their free National Name to be recognized by the government in which they live and the nations of the earth, this is the reason why Allah, the Great God of the universe, ordained **Noble Drew Ali**, The Prophet, to redeem His people from their sinful ways. The Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient Moabites whom inhabited the North Western and South Western shores of Africa.
- Act 7** All citizens must promptly attend their meetings and become a part and a partial of all uplifting acts of Moorish America. Moorish Americans must pay their dues and keep in line with all necessities of Moorish America, then you are entitled to the name of, "Faithful". Husband, you must support your wife and children; wife you must obey your husband and take care of your children and look after the duties of your household. Sons and daughters must obey father and mother and be industrious and become a part of the uplifting of fallen humanity. All Moorish Americans must keep their hearts and minds pure with love, and their bodies clean with water. This Divine Covenant is from your Holy Prophet **Noble Drew Ali**, thru the guidance of His Father God Allah.

Noble Drew Ali, Founding Avatar and Framers Of The Divine Constitution

[Pg. 12]

In the Name of the Great God, Father of the Universe, the Father of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice.

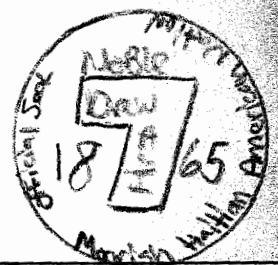


**The True Divine and National Movement
Of
North America**

From The Tribes, Families And Lineages Of One Free Moorish American Nation Comes Forth A Citizenship Of Tribal Beys, Els, Ali, Duns, Deys, Zulu, Washitahs, and Nuwabians Et AL. We Stand As The Vanguard, Executive Rulers And Official Representatives, Deriving Our Just Powers, In Due Time, From The Great God Of Our Ancient Forefathers, The Inherent And Divine Autonomies To Link Ourselves With The Families Of Nations. Hereunto Stand Declared And Hereby Affix Our Seals Proclaiming Ourselves As One Nation, Bearing One Free National Name.

**Signers and Framers of
The Proclamation of Status and Jurisdiction
Of the Moorish Americans,**

In Propria Persona, Sui Juris



NAME	Y.O.B	P.O.B. IN U.S.A TERRITORIES	SIGNATURE
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60,000,000 Moorish American Nationals alive in The occupied Americas and Adjoining Islands

Are Free To sign here, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris,

Registered here are the embryonic forerunners Living Family Heads and members, appearing In Propria Persona, Sui Juris proclaiming their one Free National Status of Moorish American nationality before their Government; that they can be recognized by the nations of the earth. They had proclaimed via Moorish Tribal Name, year of free born birth and original State Territories of said Birth; originally Certified Under The de facto Jurisdiction Of The United States.

In the Name of the Great God, Father of the Universe. the Father of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice.

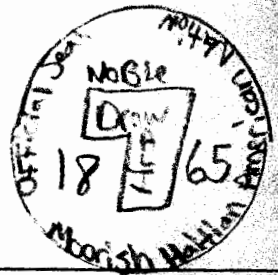


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The Proclamation of Status and Jurisdiction
Of the Moorish Americans,**

In Propria Persona, Sui Juris



NAME	Y.O.B	P.O.B. IN U.S.A TERRITORIES	SIGNATURE
Shalam C. Saintilius Bey	01/01/1938	Baynton Beach, FL, [3344]	Shalam C. Saintilius-Bey

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Are Free To sign here, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris,

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Moorish Haitian-American Nation

Certificate of Title: (U.C.C. § 9-102(a)(10))
(8 U.S.C. 1502)

"Pursuant to Minnesota Rule 220 Birth Certificate"

"Pursuant To Register of Titles"

I Shalam C. Saintilus-Bey IN Propria Persona, SUI JURIS Autonomous
A Self Proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American) DO STATE/AFFIRM That
I am familiar with the facts recited on The Birth Certificate, The
Party named and said Birth Certificate is the same Party (except for
its status of course) as one of the Owners name and said Certificate
OF Title. U.C.C. § 9-102(a)(10) (8 U.S.C. 1502)

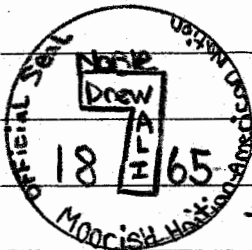
name: Y.O.B. County of Birth: P.O.B.

Shalam C. Saintilus-Bey; 01/10/1988; Palm Beach County; Boynton Beach, Florida;
USA

Signature:

X: Shalam C. Saintilus-Bey U.C.C. 1-308; 3-402; 3-308

General Executor; Beneficial/Quitable Entitlement Holder of
Trust/Estate



THIS DOCUMENT HAS A LIGHT BACKGROUND ON TRUE WATERMARKED PAPER. HOLD TO LIGHT TO VERIFY FLORIDA WATERMARK.

BUREAU of VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH

STATE FILE NUMBER: 109-1988-010407

DATE ISSUED: FEBRUARY 7, 2022

DATE FILED: JANUARY 15, 1988

CHILD'S NAME: CHALONER SAINTILLUS

DATE OF BIRTH: JANUARY 10, 1988

SEX: MALE

COUNTY OF BIRTH: PALM BEACH COUNTY

MOTHER'S NAME: CHARITABLE SONTASE
(NAME PRIOR TO FIRST MARRIAGE, IF APPLICABLE)

FATHER'S NAME: LUCKNER SAINTILLUS

*Original Certified Copy
Available Upon Request
(IN HAND)*

, STATE REGISTRAR

REQ: 2023619584

THE ABOVE SIGNATURE CERTIFIES THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE.

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DH FORM 1946 (03-13)

CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD



VOID IF ALTERED OR ERASED

VOID IF ALTERED OR ERASED

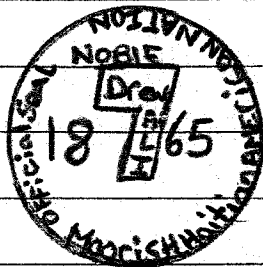
TRUE BILL OF EXCHANGE
INSURANCE LIQUIDATION
Compound Interest

PAY \$16,000,000 i.e. Sixteen million Dollars to the order
F CHALONER SAINTILLUS

PAY \$16,000,000 i.e. Sixteen million Dollars to the order
F CHALONER SAINTILLUS

Monies recieved in indemnification

: Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey;
Payee:



: Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey; ucc1-3083-402
Signature of Payee:

Executor/Equitable Beneficial
Entitlement Holder of The Trust/Estate



United Nations A/RES/61/295

General Assembly Distr.: General

2 October 2007 *Sixty-first session Agenda item 68 06-51207*

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[Without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)]

**61/295. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of
Indigenous Peoples**

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Human Rights Council contained in its resolution 1/2 of 29 June 2006, 1 by which the Council adopted the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006, by which it decided to Defer consideration of and action on the Declaration to allow time for further Consultations thereon and also decided to conclude its consideration before the end of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, Adopts the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as contained in the annex to the present resolution. 107th plenary meeting 13 September 2007

Annex

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples The General Assembly, Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter, Affirming that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such, Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,

Concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests,

Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially

their rights to their lands, territories and resources,

Recognizing also the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,

Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,

Convinced that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs, Recognizing that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment, Emphasizing the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child, Considering that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character, Considering also that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States, Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights² and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action³ affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law, Convinced that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith, Encouraging States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the Peoples concerned, Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, Believing that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field, Recognizing and reaffirming that indigenous individual are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

Recognizing that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration, Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

[Pg. 1]

Article 1

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ and international human rights law.

Article 2

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Article 8

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
 - (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
 - (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
 - (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
 - (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
 - (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the A/RES/61/295 5 community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.
2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Article 12

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.
2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 13

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.

[Pg. 2]

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Article 14

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.
2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination. A/RES/61/295 6
3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

Article 15

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.
2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

Article 16

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

Article 17

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labor law.
2. States in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.
3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labor and, inter alia, employment or salary.

Article 18

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Article 19

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them. A/RES/61/295 7

Article 20

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.
2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

Article 21

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Article 22

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.
2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

[Pg. 3]

Article 24

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.
2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

Article 25

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard. A/RES/61/295 8

Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 27

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Article 29

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.
3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented. A/RES/61/295 9

Article 30

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.
2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

Article 31

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.
2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

Article 32

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.

[Pg 4]

3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Article 33

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

Article 34

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards. A/RES/61/295 10

Article 35

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 36

1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.
2. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

Article 37

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.
2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38

States in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Article 39

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Article 41

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established. A/RES/61/295 11

Article 42

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

Article 43

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

Article 44

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Article 45

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future.

Article 46

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.
2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-

discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.

3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHCHR-UNOG
8-14 Avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Shulam C. Santillo-Bay

[Pg. 6]

III. Rights

3.3 Rights Suspension and Corruption

Article 100 - Cestui Que Vie Trust

Canon 2036

A Cestui Que Vie Trust, also known by several other pseudonyms such as "*Term of Life or Years*" or "*Pur Autre Vie*" or "*Fide Commissary Trust*" or "*Foreign Situs Trust*" or "*Secret Trust*" is a pseudo form of trust first formed in the 16th Century under Henry VIII of England on one or more presumptions including (but not limited to) one or more Persons presumed wards, infants, idiots, lost or abandoned at "sea" and therefore assumed/presumed "dead" after seven (7) years. Additional presumptions by which such a Trust may be "legally" formed were added in later statutes to include bankruptcy, incapacity, mortgages and private companies.

Canon 2037

In terms of the evidential history of the formation of Cestui Que Vie Trusts:

(i) The first Cestui Que Vie Trusts formed were through an Act of Henry VIII of England in 1540 (32Hen.8 c1) and later wholly corrupted whereby the poor people of England, after having all their homes, goods and wealth seized in 1535 (27Hen.8 c.28) under the "guise" of small religious estates under £200, were granted the welfare or "commonwealth" benefit of an Cestui Que Use or simply an "estate" with which to live, to work and to bequeath via a written will; and

(ii) In 1666 Westminster and the ruling classes passed the infamous "Proof of Life Act" also called the Cestui Que Vie Act (19Car.2 c.6) whereby the poor and disenfranchised that had not "proven" to Westminster and the Courts they were alive, were henceforth to be declared "dead in law" and therefore lost, abandoned and their property to be managed in their absence. This supremely morally repugnant act, which remains in force today, is the birth of Mundi and the infamous occult rituals of the British Courts in the wearing of black robes and other paraphernalia in honoring the "dead"; and

(iii) In 1707 Westminster under Queen Anne (6Ann c.18) extended the provisions of "Proof of Life" and Cestui Que Vie, extending the use of such structures ultimately for corporate and other franchise purposes. This wicked, profane and completely sacrilegious act in direct defiance to all forms of Christian morals and Rule of Law has remained a cornerstone of global banking and financial control to the 21st Century; and

(iv) In 1796, King George III (36 Geo.3. c.52 §20) duty was applied to Estates Pur Autre Vie for the first time; and

(v) In 1837 (1 Vict. c.26) and the amendments to the nature of Wills, that if a person under an Estate Pur Autre Vie (Cestui Que Vie) did not make a proper will, then such property would be granted to the executors and administrators.

Canon 2038

In terms of the evidential history of the operation and any form of relief or remedy associated with Cestui Que Vie Trusts, taking into account all Statutes referencing Cestui Que Vie prior to 1540 are a deliberate fraud and proof of the illegitimacy of Westminster Statutes:

(i) The "first" Act outlining Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts is deliberately hidden under the claimed statutes of the reign of King Richard III in 1483 (1Rich.3 c.1) whereby the act (still in force) states that all conveyances and transfers and use of property is good, even though a purchaser may be unaware it is effectively under "cestui que use" (subject to a Cestui Que Vie Trust). The act also gives a vague and challenge path of relief that if one is of complete mind, not an infant and not under financial duress then any property under Cestui Que Vie Trusts is rightfully theirs for use; and

(ii) The "second" Act outlining Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts is deliberately hidden under the reign of Henry 7th in 1488 (4Hen.7 c.17) permitted lords to render any attempt by people classed as "wards" to demonstrate their freedom useless and that such lords may use writs and other devices to "force" such people back to being compliant "wards" (poor slaves). The only remedy under this act was if a ward demonstrated the waste of the lord as to the property (and energy) seized from the poor (ignorant white slaves); and

(iii) The "third" Act outlining the operation of Cestui Que Vie only hidden this time as Estate Pur Autre Vie was in 1741 under 14Geo.2 c.20) whereby one who was knowledgeable of the Cestui Que Vie slavery system could between the ages of 18 to 20, seek to recover such property under Cestui Que Vie and cease to be a slave. However, the same act made law that after 20 years, the remedy for such recovery was no longer available, despite the fact that the existence of Cestui Que Vie Trusts is denied and Westminster and Banks are sworn to lie, obstruct, hide at all cost the existence of the foundations of global banking slavery.

Canon 2039

In terms of essential elements concerning Cestui Que Vie Trusts:

(i) A Cestui Que (Vie) Trust may only exist for seventy (70) years being the traditional accepted "life" expectancy of the estate; and

(ii) A Beneficiary under Estate may be either a Beneficiary or a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust. When a Beneficiary loses direct benefit of any Property of the higher Estate placed in Cestui Que (Vie) Trust on their behalf, they do not "own" the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust and are only the beneficiary of what the Trustees of the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust choose to provide them; and

(iii) The original purpose and function of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust was to form a temporary Estate for the benefit of another because some event, state of affairs or condition prevented them from claiming their status as living, competent and present before a competent authority. Therefore, any claims, history, statutes or arguments that deviate in terms of the origin and function of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust as pronounced by these canons is false and automatically null and void.

Canon 2040

The Trust Corpus created by a Cestui Que (Vie) is also known as the Estate from two Latin words e+statuo literally meaning "by virtue of decree, statute or judgment". However, as the Estate is held in a Temporary not permanent Trust, the (Corporate) Person as Beneficiary is entitled only to equitable title and the use of the Property, rather than legal title and therefore ownership of the Property. Only the Corporation, also known as Body Corporate, Estate and Trust Corpus of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust possesses valid legal personality.

Canon 2041

The Property of any Estate created through a Temporary (Testamentary) Trust may be regarded as under "Cestui Que Use" by the Corporate Person, even if another name or description is used to define the type of trust or use. Therefore "Cestui Que Use is not a Person but a Right and therefore a form of "property".

Canon 2042

In 1534, prior to the 1st Cestui Que Vie Act (1540), Henry VIII declared the first Cestui Que Vie type estate with the Act of Supremacy which created the Crown Estate. In 1604, seventy (70) years later, James I of England modified the estate as the Crown Union (Union of Crowns). By the 18th Century, the Crown was viewed as a company. However by the start of the 19th Century around 1814 onwards upon the bankruptcy of the company (1814/15), it became the fully private Crown Corporation controlled by European private banker families.

Canon 2043

Since 1581, there has been a second series of Cestui Que Vie Estates concerning the property of "persons" and rights which migrated to the United States for administration including:

- (i) In 1651 the Act for the Settlement of Ireland 1651-52 which introduced the concept of "settlements", enemies of the state and restrictions of movement in states of "emergency"; and
- (ii) In 1861 the Emergency Powers Act 1861; and
- (iii) In 1931 the Emergency Relief and Construction Act 1931-32; and
- (iv) in 2001 the Patriot Act 2001.

Canon 2044

Since 1591, there has been a third series of Cestui Que Vie Estates concerning the property of "soul" and ecclesiastical rights which migrated to the United States for administration including:

- (i) In 1661 the Act of Settlement 1661-62; and
- (ii) In 1871 the District of Columbia Act 1871; and
- (iii) In 1941 the Lend Lease Act 1941.

Canon 2045

By 1815 and the bankruptcy of the Crown and Bank of England by the Rothschilds, for the 1st time, the Cestui Que Vie Trusts of the United Kingdom became assets placed in private banks effectively becoming "private trusts" or "Fide Commissary Trusts" administered by commissioners (guardians). From 1835 and the Wills Act, these private trusts have been also considered "Secret Trusts" whose existence does not need to be divulged.

Canon 2046

From 1917/18 with the enactment of the Sedition Act and the Trading with the Enemy Act in the United States and through the United Kingdom, the citizens of the Commonwealth and the United States became effectively "enemies of the state" and "aliens" which in turn converted the "Fide Commissary" private secret trusts to "Foreign Situs" (Private International) Trusts.

In 1931, the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican created the Bank for International Settlements for the control of claimed property of associated private central banks around the world. Upon the deliberate bankruptcy of most countries, private central banks were installed as administrators and the global Cestui Que Vie/Foreign Situs Trust system was implemented from 1933 onwards.

Canon 2048

Since 1933, when a child is borne in a State(Estate) under inferior Roman law, three (3) Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts are created upon certain presumptions, specifically designed to deny the child forever any rights of Real Property, any Rights as a Free Person and any Rights to be known as man and woman rather than a creature or animal, by claiming and possessing their Soul or Spirit.

Canon 2049

Since 1933, upon a new child being borne, the Executors or Administrators of the higher Estate willingly and knowingly convey the beneficial entitlements of the child as Beneficiary into the 1st Cestui Que(Vie) Trust in the form of a Registry Number by registering the Name, thereby also creating the Corporate Person and denying the child any rights as an owner of Real Property.

Canon 2050

Since 1933, when a child is borne, the Executors or Administrators of the higher Estate knowingly and willingly claim the baby as chattel to the Estate. The slave baby contract is then created by honoring the ancient tradition of either having the ink impression of the feet of the baby onto the live birth record, or a drop of its blood as well as tricking the parents to signing the baby away through the deceitful legal meanings on the live birth record. This live birth record as a promissory note is converted into a slave bond sold to the private reserve bank of the estate and then conveyed into a 2nd and separate Cestui Que (Vie) Trust per child owned by the bank. Upon the promissory note reaching maturity and the bank being unable to "seize" the slave child, a maritime lien is lawfully issued to "salvage" the lost property and itself-- monetized as currency issued in series against the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust.

Canon 2051

Each Cestui Que Vie Trust created since 1933 represents one of the 3 Crowns representing the 3 claims of property of the Roman Cult, being Real Property, Personal Property and Ecclesiastical Property and the denial of any rights to men and women, other than those chosen as loyal members of the society and as Executors and Administrators.

Canon 2052

The Three (3) Cestui Que Vie Trusts are the specific denial of rights of Real Property, Personal Property and Ecclesiastical Property for most men and women, corresponds exactly to the three forms of law available to the Galla of the Bar Association Courts. The first form of law is corporate commercial law is effective because of the 1st Cestui Que Vie Trust. The second form of law is maritime and trust law is effective because of the 2nd Cestui Que Vie Trust. The 3rd form of law is Talmudic and Roman Cult law is effective because of the 3rd Cestui Que Vie Trust of Baptism.

The Birth Certificate issued under Roman Law represents the modern equivalent to the Settlement Certificates of the 17th century and signifies the holder as a pauper and effectively a Roman Slave. The Birth Certificate has no direct relationship to the private secret trusts controlled by the private banking network, nor can it be used to force the administration of a state or nation to divulge the existence of these secret trusts.

Canon 2054

As the Cestui Que Vie Trusts are created as private secret trusts on multiple presumptions including the ongoing bankruptcy of certain national estates, they remain the claimed private property of the Roman Cult banks and therefore cannot be directly claimed or used.

Canon 2055

While the private secret trusts of the private central banks cannot be directly addressed, they are still formed on certain presumptions of law including claimed ownership of the name, the body, the mind and soul of infants, men and women. Each and every man and woman has the absolute right to rebuke and reject such false presumptions as a member of One Heaven and holder of their own title. **ucc 3-308**

Canon 2056

Given the private secret trusts of the private central banks are created on false presumptions, when a man or woman makes clear their Live Borne Record and claim over their own name, body, mind and soul, any such trust based on such false presumptions ceases to have any property.

Canon 2057

Any Administrator or Executor that refuses to immediately dissolve a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust, upon a Person establishing their status and competency, is guilty of fraud and fundamental breach of their fiduciary duties requiring their immediate removal and punishment.

Sharon C. Santillo-Bey:

**U.S. DISTRICT COURT
IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

In the Interest of the Public

For the matter of

(Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey)

In re: Moorish Haitian-American Nation §

Real Party in Interest (*jus personarum*) § Directly and/or indirectly associated with
§ the property of a minor/infant

CHALONER SAINTILLUS §

infant/minor §

COMPLAINANT §

Expressing the Trust

V. §

Special Deposit

UNITED STATES §

re: 2:20-cr-00213-KJM

RESPONDENT §

**BILL OF COMPLAINT IN EQUITY
PRESENTMENT TO VOID PROCEEDINGS AND JURISDICTION**

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND with Memorandum of Law (Exhibit A)

COMES NOW, Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey, In Propria Persona Sui, Juris (*Self Proclaimed Haitian-American*) a natural living man being of majority status express further status as The Principal and Beneficial Equitable Title Holder, and not an infant/minor, hereinafter "Complainant." As such I am exercising as well as retaining and reserving all rights, natural, private commercial, incorporeal or otherwise and does tender this claim and makes the claim that the tender was **special deposited** on the accounts receivables books of the court, via the respondent's commercial filings and/or other deposits into the courts registry, who by their own admission of the complaint showing or causing to show the existence of a qualified endorsement.

The Respondent has come into this matter related to a trust in the capacity that is unsustainable, and thus is perceived as standing in its unadulterated non-immune capacity and is liable for damages incurred, assessments as well as penalties.

On its face it appears that the **Respondent's intent and purpose**, was to take up the election to **treat the within reference complaint as a draft, rather than a promise to pay**. A complaint is a promise to pay, and a draft is an order to pay, and the person holding the instrument can treat it as either. **The court converted the complaint to a draft** (a form of currency conversion). There .

1.

might be cause for one to raise and/or complain that they lack understanding, that such information is foreign to them; and it is at the time that such an individual documents their lack of knowledge, for overseeing such a matter that specifically deals with an **express trust and the estate of an infant**, which invokes exclusive jurisdiction and not concurrent jurisdiction. This court acts as an administrative venue as a result of the administrative acts and the presidential proclamation 2038, 2039 and 2040 – for which the presidents of the United States have exercised “Emergency Powers Jurisdiction” continuously, from 1933 to the present, according to the Senate report on national emergencies associated with the National Emergencies Act. To insure this information is not ambiguous, nor is it foreign to government, for the Senate of the United States Congress has verified the aforementioned facts.

Equities Implied Expression of a trust.

Minor means an individual under the age of 18 years. The term minor is also used to refer to an individual who has attained the age of 18 years but has not yet taken control of the securities contained in his or her minor account.

Minor account means an account that a custodian controls on behalf of a minor, this is referred to as a resulting trust the definition of a resulting trust is: A resulting trust (from the Latin ‘resalire’ meaning ‘to jump back’) is the creation of an implied trust by operation of law, where property is transferred to someone who pays nothing for it; and then is implied to have held the property for benefit of another person.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Jurisdiction is proper “other jurisdiction” wherein the Constitution, whereby Judicial Power, SECTION authorises such out of necessity. The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, (who may extend such powers in a Court of Appeals, in District Courts, in Country Court, in Municipal Courts), and in such other courts and may be established by positive law i.e. equity, as equity is the law, as equity is everything and law without equity **must still render equity**. Therefore, this court has the power to decree in equity upon this **Express Trust matter** in-camera/chambers, and may enforce the Bill of Rights put forth in this bill as expressed in the Constitution.

We must remember as shall be discussed briefly in a moment, that an attorney who represents and individual who has not yet attained the age of majority, is said to represent a ward of the court. An attorney holds an administrative position as an officer of the court and as such, the attorney becomes for the ward an appointed guardian *ad litem*. Now in proof that the trust exists, and is for

all necessities and purposes a "RESULTING TRUST", in that upon attaining majority, the securities, assets, properties of the infant estate becomes **the rightful property of the beneficiary who has attained the age of majority**. Seeing that this is a "Resulting Trust", by operation of law and as a result of the principles of equity, and that it involves a minor and/or infant the properties of an infant, the proper jurisdiction is that of equity who has and maintains a right to such inherent jurisdiction.

RULE OF LAW

Whereby this cause, being a complaint in exclusive equity jurisdiction, (as it directly involves the property/estate/securities of an infant/minor), cites the rule of law as follows upon:

Bill of Rights (as appropriate as I am a private citizen of the United States)

No person's (to include infants/minors) property shall be taken, damaged or destroyed for or applied to public use without adequate compensation being made, unless by the consent of such person, and, when taken, except for the use of the State, such compensation shall be first made, or secured by deposit of money.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS OVER THE ESTATES OF INFANTS

Jurisdiction over the estate of an infant is inherent in equity, but it may also be vested by administrative constitutional and administrative statutory provisions in particular courts; the administrative institution of proceedings affecting an infant's property makes the infant a ward of the court (held in trust, for such the seizure of rights and/or property could only be instituted as a result of a prior relationship i.e. a special relationship, whereby the infant/minor is the beneficiary, the state (court) the settlor and its agents and/or officers trustees, constituting a trust relationship, in equity), which has broad powers and the duty to protect his or her interests.

Courts of equity have GENERAL AND INHERENT JURISDICTION over the property of infants. Primary jurisdiction over the estate of infants may, under administrative constitutional or administrative statutory provisions, be vested in the probate, county, district, or other specific court.

The jurisdiction can be exercised only when the court has acquired jurisdiction as to the particular infant/minor or subject matter (jurisdiction over estates/trusts are exclusive in nature over which courts of equity have exclusive jurisdiction, and such matter must be heard at equity).

The commencement of a proceeding affecting the infant's property vest the court with jurisdiction over his or her estate, pursuant to which the court acts in "*loco parentis*" or as a guardian, and the infant becomes its ward. **It is the duty of the court to safeguard the infant's property interest with great care i.e. in trust.**

After the jurisdiction of the court has attached, either through an appearance which equates to submitting to the court's jurisdiction, and/or a plea being entered by the infant/minor, the court in its administrative capacity has broad, comprehensive and plenary powers over the estate of the infant/minor, however, courts of equity have exclusive jurisdiction over the property of the infant/minor. This court may adjudicate the rights and equities of the infant and property, yet only in equity, and it may cause to be done whatever may be necessary to preserve and protect the infant's estate which includes the property/assets of said estate. However, the exercising of such powers must be tempered with reasonable limitations, and **one major limitation is that courts of equity have exclusive jurisdiction over the property/assets of an infant.** Therefore, the court cannot act in violation of administrative constitutional or statutory limitations on its powers, or permit the impounding of the infants funds for the creation of a trust, which the court or parties have done by establishing the instant matter, and thus attempt to deprive the infant/minor of the right to the absolute enjoyment of the funds of one who has come forth now, and is **appearing at the age of majority in correction of any presumptions by previous actions or appearances in this matter.**

An infant is not competent to waive the administrative statutory requirements enacted for his or her benefit and protection, with respect to the manner in which the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised, unless and **until they attain the age of majority**, then they can either **petition for the removal of minor's disabilities and/or express the trust.**

JURISDICITON OF COURTS OVER ESTATES OF INFANTS/MINORS – JUDICIAL ALLOWANCE FOR SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE AND EDUCATION

Respondent(s) could not have had a valid claim against infant/minor without personal knowledge and a copy of Photo, Fingerprints, A Forced Plea, Coercion, Threats, False imprisonment, a false commercial claim is/are not considered lawful evidence and/or knowledge, because such copies are held as a forgery; evidence of involuntary servitude.

Furthermore, courts in conducting "Commercial" business of the court must give/disclose to or upon a party upon demand the bookkeeping entries (both receivables and payables) with an affidavit, and demand is hereby made for immediate production or all the evidence is hearsay

affidavit, and demand is hereby made for immediate production of all the evidence is hearsay evidence into the court. **The infant/minor having attained the age of majority hereby challenges the bookkeeping and demands the full accounting on the accounts receivables and accounts payables and all dividends, profits, rents, escrows, etc. resulting from the deposit of TRUST/ Estate of the ward/Beneficiary onto the courts accounts receivables and other general intangibles.**

Movement for Relief

Complainant is entitled to the relief of damages in equity, as 'equity must cause equity to be done'; Complainant is entitled to relief in the form of damages for the following reasons:

Respondent(s) has taken the private property of the complainant under extreme duress and threat of violence against Complainant's life, property, liberties without just compensation, without the expressed an/or written consent of Complainant. Respondent had a duty to respond to all complaints and questions because of the legal special relationship of the parties and by not responding, the Respondent is in breach of trust, because the infant estate and duty of care associated therewith/thereto is an express trust:

"Verified Memorandum of Principles of Law and Points of Authorities on Express Special Relationship Trusts"

The court and its officers are a legal title holder of not only the express trust, but also the constructive trust.

As now has been placed on the record, I share the same or similar name as the named defendant in the ~~SAINTOUS~~ matter: "IN THE MATTER OF: AN APPLICATION PURSUANT TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA and in the United States cases # 2:20-cr-00213KJM; 2:20-MJ-00162JDP; 9:20-MJ-08364DLB

However, for clarification, I am not acting in the capacity of the defendant; I am a private citizen of the United States, holder of the office of General Executor, holder in due course and equitable title holder of the named trust. None of this information is foreign to the court, these matters must proceed in equity, failure and/or refusal to proceed at equity, under exclusive jurisdiction will constitute contempt of justice.

ELEMENTS OF A TRUST:

1. Settlor/Grantor/Trustor – intended to create a trust, which is perceived by the reasonable observer, as in the case of the New Deal and the several Federal Acts and associated State regulations-
 - a. The Emergency Banking Relief Act of March 9th 1933;
 - b. The Social Security Act of 1934, the Trust Indenture Act;
 - c. The Social Security Trust;
 - d. The Treasury Trust Fund;
 - e. The Public Trust and the Administration thereof;

10 These are each Specific and Special RELATIONSHIP Agreements, as they are specifically designed and voluntarily submitted to as required by the 13th Amendment Authorising such;

2. Rights Must Be Identified
 - a. As evidenced by Due Process of Statutory Provisions and the 14th Amendment section 1&4;
3. Identification of Beneficiary – Whom the property is held on behalf of (held in-trust);
4. Shares/Assets/Property must be Identified;
5. The Trust Must Be Workable;
6. Must have an ending, i.e. can't last forever.

All elements of a Trust Are Present – 31 CFR §§ 363.6:

20 ***Minor means an individual under the age of 18 years. The term minor is also used to refer to an individual who has attained the age of 18 years but has not yet taken control of the securities contained in his or her minor account.***

Minor account means an account that a custodian controls on behalf of a minor, that is linked to the custodian's primary account. (See 31 CFR §§ 363.10 and 363.27 for more information about minor accounts.)

The Settlor is Federal Government directly and through the state and local governments (this indication is specified by the use of the Lower Cased “state” and “government”, and other proper nouns). Through various acts of Congress, and through the Age of Majority Act's.

30 The identity of the **Equitable Beneficial Title Holder is the Minor** both un-attained and attained, *until they control the Securities/Shares in the trusted account.*

The Trust is workable in that the Custodian/Fiduciary/Trustee/Ministerial Clerk must *hold the minor/infant account in trust* on/for the benefit/behalf of a minor/infant, that is linked to the custodian's primary account (in *most instances* the Federal and State Treasuries).

The Trust may not last forever as it and the **duties of all parties end upon the attaining the Age of Majority**, and documenting such in a definitive manner by attaching an affidavit attesting such to his or her BIRTH CERTIFICATE. NOTE THE PRINCIPLE:

10 "the register of titles is authorised to receive for registration of memorials upon any outstanding certificate of an official birth certificate pertaining to a registered owner named and said certificate of title showing the date of birth of said registered owner, providing there is attached to said certificate an affidavit of an affiant who states that he/she is familiar with the facts recited, stating that the party named and said birth certificate is the same party as one of the owners name and said certificate of title, and that thereafter the register of titles shall treat registered owner as having obtained the age of majority as of the date of 18 years after the date of birth shown on said certificate"...

20 The aforementioned is a general court rule, meaning that it applies in principle in all birth certificate attaining related matters, and administrative proceedings. A Power of Attorney titled in part ShalamCSaintthe Bay: power-of-attorney-general IN FACT", 5956425805534100880100, A PRIVATE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP EXPRESS TRUST, encompassing all related matters and associated properties is at issue invoking EXCLUSIVE JURISDCITION AT/IN EQUITY.

This matter does not involve a statutory and/or constitutional provision respecting a minor and/or infant, this matter exclusively and specifically involves an estate/trust and the property of an infant/minor under equitable law.

30 Generally, an infant may acquire property rights, but he or she is not regarded as capable of managing his or her property. Hence, the law does not entrust him or her with the custody or control of his or her estate. The reason, an infant/minor is not capable of managing his or her own property, is because they have not yet attained the age of 18 *and/or* taken control of the securities, assets, properties held in their minor account, a general principle of equitable law.

Generally, as an equitable principal, the *statute of limitations, is suspended as against infants during their disability*, or either do not begin to run against an infant until the obtaining of majority, or where infancy does not toll the statutes, the **infant is allowed a statutory period after attaining majority to contest any adverse possessions which commence during infancy.**

majority, or where infancy does not toll the statutes, the **infant is allowed a statutory period after attaining majority** to contest any adverse possessions which commence during infancy. Here, the inference is upon the infant attaining the Age of Majority, the same with respects to a minor and/or juvenile, and as noted, such a person/individual shall remain a minor and/or infant until such time as they gain control of the assets held in their minor account through equity.

With this supporting affidavit, the Complainant states that this court in good conscience and good reason shall aid the Complainant in his prayer or **show cause via facts and conclusions of equitable law** why he is not entitled to just compensation and other equitable relief to which he is entitled as equitable beneficial title holder.

Complainant prays to this court for damages in the amount as specified in the contract and the value of the full estate plus interest, for the court is under obligation in the exercise of its inherent equitable powers to do equity.

Complainant additionally prays for **an injunction to issue** against Respondent and the Attorney for an attempted taking of trust property, private information and solicitation against the Complainant where he is not entitled to act against the trust with just or any other cause, for such is construed as intermeddling with the estate of the infant/minor, for which there are strict and severe penalties.

Sources Cited:

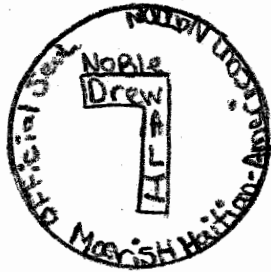
§ 336. Damages – The power to award damages in a proper case, as a necessary incident to other purely equitable relief and in the same decree, is fully admitted, and even to award damages alone in very special cases; but the jurisdiction has been exercised with the utmost caution and reserve. See JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF JURISDICTION, Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence.

A court of equity grants the relief of compensatory damages in connection with some other specific relief, and under very peculiar circumstances it decrees the payment of damages alone. Several kinds of equitable suits are wholly pecuniary in their relief, as those for contribution and exoneration. See JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF JURISDICTION, Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence:

Maxims of Equity and Adjudication states a court of equity (§ 56) protect and enforce rights to property, the object of suits in chancery. The term “property”, as used in this section, **includes the subject of exclusive individual ownership**; or, to be more specifically, includes not only lands, houses, goods and chattels, rights and credits, but, *also, a man’s person, and his wife and*

minor children, and his right to work, and to sell and acquire property, and engage in any lawful business, and his and their reputation, health and capacity to labour, and his and their right to enjoy the senses of sight, smell, hearing and taste, and his and their right of speech and locomotion, and his and their right to enjoy their sense of moral propriety when normal. As men live by their labour and property, no man is presumed to part with either without receiving or expecting an equivalent in value. Hence, whenever one person has obtained either the labour or property of another he should pay or account therefor, unless he can prove it was a gift; and so, whatever injury one person does to another's property or capacity to labour should be made good.

I declare under the laws of the State of CALIFORNIA and the United States of America that foregoing is true and correct. Executed on this 30th day of March 2022.



By: Shaleen C. Dintley-Bey

As: Complainant and equitable beneficial title holder

with exhibits

Exhibit A

Verified Memorandum of Law and Points of Authorities on Trust

The Creation of a Trust

Cases consistent with sections stated herein:

1. The formation of a Trust is generally accomplished when one party contracts with a second for the benefit of a third party. In so doing the first party is referred to as a Trustor, a Grantor, or a Settlor (hereinafter any of the three synonymous titles may be used interchangeably and the plural means the singular and singular means the plural), the second party is referred to as the Trustee and the third party is referred to as the Beneficiary(ies) (hereinafter the singular refers to the singular and plural). American Jurisprudence (AmJur) Second Edition (2nd) explains this well and is a matter of record in accord with Federal Rules of Evidence Rule 803, "Hearsay Exception".
2. The Trustee retains control of "Legal title" to that property but typically gives up "Equitable title" and use to the Beneficiary.
3. The definition of trust can be found in The Restatement of the Law of Trust, 2nd Ed.,

"§2. Definitions of Trust

A trust, as the term is used in the restatement of this subject, when not qualified by the word "charitable", "resulting" or "constructive", is a fiduciary relationship with respects to property, subjecting the person by whom the title to the property is held to equitable duties to deal with the property for the benefit of another person, which arises as a result of a manifestation of an intention to create it."

"h. Elements of a trust. As it appears in this Section, a trust involves three elements, namely (1) a **trustee**, who holds the trust property and is subject to equitable duties to deal with it for the benefit of another; (2) a **beneficiary**, to whom the trustee owes equitable duties to deal with the trust property for his benefit; (3) **trust property**, which is held by trustee for the beneficiary."

Cases consistent with this definition are cited at *Christopher v. Davis*, 284 S.W. 253 (Civ. App. 1926, writ of error refused), "If intention appears that property be held and dealt with for the benefit of another, equity affixes to it the character of a trust"; *Guest v. Guest*, 208 S.W. 547 (Civ. App. 1919), "To create an express trust in favour of one not a party to the deed, there must be an agreement existing at the time the title is acquired that it shall be held for his benefit"; *Sharon Grain Co. Farmers' Nat. Court of Follett*, 277 S.W. 449 (Civ. App. 1925); "... money or property being

delivered by one person to another for a specific purpose creates a trust, the person accepting the money becoming a trustee”; *Court of Washington v. San Benito & R.G.V. Ry. Co.*, 293 S.W. 599 (Civ. App. 1927).

Comment h. Accord: City of Austin v. Cahill, 99 Tex. 17288, S.W. 542 (1905); *Conley v. Daughters of Republic*, 106 Tex. 80, 156 S.W. 197 (1913)

A trust relationship was established upon execution of signature when the Certificate of Live Birth was executed (albeit without full knowledge) by the Trustee (parent) on behalf of the minor. Restatement of the Law on Trust 2nd Ed.:

“§3. Settlor, Trust Property, Trustee and Beneficiary

(1) The person who creates a trust is the settlor

Subsection (1). This is true though no cases have been found expressly laying down this proposition.

(2) The property held in trust is trust property

Subsection (2). This is true and self-evident though no cases have been found expressly laying down this proposition.

(3) The person holding the property in trust is the trustee.

Subsection (3). Again, this is true though no cases laying down this proposition have been found.

(4) The person for whose *benefit* property is held in trust is the beneficiary

Subsection (4). In *accord*. The beneficiary is perhaps more often called the *cestui que trust*.

4. Public Law 111-72, known as the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, sec. 303(7), states:

“the term “indenture” means any mortgage, deed of trust, trust or other indenture, similar instrument or agreement (including any supplement or amendment to the foregoing), under which securities are outstanding or are to be issued, whether or not a property, real or personal is, or is to be, pledged, mortgaged, assigned, or conveyed thereunder.”

This solidifies that a mortgage or an order for custody, each a reflection of a debt, but not the debt themselves, are **not a contract or even an agreement**, but is in fact actually a **trust indenture**, and must be executed and operated within the guidelines established for the execution of trust.

5. Restatement of the Law on Trust, 2nd Ed., states:

“§4. Terms of Trust

The phrase, “terms of the trust” means the manifestation of intention of the settlor with respect to the trust expressed in a manner, which admits of its proof in judicial proceedings.”

No case was found expressly laying down this proposition. As to the permissibility of considering extrinsic circumstances to aid in interpreting the terms of the instrument, see under §24(1).

6. The initial method of trust creation was by application through the signing and execution of the mortgage agreement/trust indenture. The Restatement of the Law of Trust, 2nd Ed., states:

“§17. Methods of Creating a Trust

A trust may be created by

- (a) A **declaration** by the owner of property that he holds it as trust for another person; or
- (b) A **transfer inter vivos** by the owner of property to another person as trustee for the transferor or for a third person; or
- (c) A **transfer by will** by the owner of property to another person as trustee for a third person; or
- (d) An **appointment** by one person having a power of appointment to another person, as trustee for the donee of the power or for a third person; or
- (e) A **promise** by one person to another person whose rights thereunder are to be held in trust for a third person.”

Clause (a). In *accord*. In *Christopher v. Davis*, 284 S.W. 253, 257 (Civ. App. 1926, writ of error valid whether the creator constitutes himself or another trustee.” Other examples are *Wallace v. Pruitt*, 1 Civ. App. 231, 20 S.W. 728 (1892); *Samuel v. Brooks*, 207 S.W. 626, 629 (Civ. App. 1918, writ of error refused), “Trust may be created ... by a declaration which fastens a beneficial interest in or upon property and retains the legal title in the donor.”

Clause (b). Examples of this method are *Monday v. Vance*, 51 S.W. 346 (Civ. App. 1899); *Parrish v Mills*, 101 Tex. 276, 106 S.W. 882 (1908).

Clause (c). Examples of this method are *Wiess v Goodhue*, 98 Tex. 274, 276, 83 S.W. 178; *Munger v. Munger*, 298 S.W. 470 (Civ. App.).

Clause (d). No case is found.

Clause (e). Examples of this method are *Jones v. Day*, 40 Civ. App. 158, 88 S.W. 424 (1905); *Warren v. Parlin – Orendorff Implement Co.*, 207 S.W. 586 (Civ. App. 1919, writ of error refused); *Costly v. Gracy*, 52 S.W. 2d 920 (Civ. App. 1932).

7. The Restatement of the Law on Trust, 2nd Ed., concerning capacity for creating a trust states:

Capacity of Settlor, Transfer Inter Vivos in Trust.

A person has capacity to create a trust by transferring property inter vivos in trust to the extent that he has capacity to transfer the property inter vivos free of trust.”

Case consistent with this section are cited in *Uhlmann Grain Co. v. Wilson*, 68 S.W. 2d 281 (Civ. App. 933, writ of error dismissed), **a minor was allowed to disaffirm upon reaching majority and to recover the property.** (emphasis added)

8. In order to transfer property in trust the settlor must have demonstrated a proper manifestation to make such property transfer. The Restatement of the Law on Trust, 2nd Ed., states:

Requirement of Manifestation of Intent.

“A trust is created only if the settlor properly manifests an intention to create a trust.”

“It is **immaterial** whether or not the settlor knows that the intended relationship is called a trust, and whether or not he knows the precise characteristics of the relationship which is called a trust.”

“By manifestation of intention is meant the external expression of intention as distinguished from undisclosed intentions. Except as otherwise provided by statute, such as the Statute of Frauds (made a part hereof by reference as if fully set forth herein) or the Statute of Wills (see made a part hereof by reference as if fully set forth herein), the manifestation of intention to create a trust may be by spoken words as well as written words or by conduct;” (emphasis added)

In *accord*. The mere unexpressed intention to take, hold, or convey in trust will not be sufficient. *Johnson v. First National Court of Sulphur Springs*, 40 S.W. 334 (Civ. App. 1903). In the following cases there was no trust because there was no sufficient showing of an intention to create one: *Gaber v. Oleott*, 86 Tex. 121, 23 S.W. 985 (1893); *Batement v. Ward*, 93 S.W. 508 (Civ. App. 1906); *Hambleton v. Southwest Texas Baptist Hospital*, 172 S.W. 574 (Civ. App. 1914); *Henry v.*

Henry, 12 F. 2d 12 (5 Cir., 1926), cert. denied 273 U.S. 698, 47 S. Ct. 94, 71 L. Ed. 846. For cases in which it was held there was an intention to create a trust, see §24.

Mode of Manifestation of Intention.

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by statute, the manifestation of intention to create a trust may be made by written or spoken words or by conduct.

In *accord*. Subsection (1) In order to ascertain whether there was an intention to create a trust, it is permissible to look to the surrounding circumstances, former conduct, feeling between the parties etc. *Hambelton*, supra.; *Chambers v. Brown*, 2 S.W. 518 (Tex. Sup. 1886); *McCreary v. Robinson*, 94 Tex. 221, 59 S.W. 536 (1900); *Hambelton v. Dignowity*, 196 S.W. 864 (Civ. App. 1917), writ of error refused; *Keiser v. Moss*, 296 S.W. 963 (Civ. App. 1927); *Latham v. Jordan*, 3 S.W. 2d 555 (Civ. App. 1928), rev'd on other grounds, 17 S.W. 2d 805 (Com. App. 1929), in this case letters, account books, and court books were admitted to show the intention of the alleged settlor; *Graves v. Graves*, 232 S.W. 543 (Civ. App. 1921), writ of error refused), conduct of the parties after the alleged creation of the trust held to be relevant. But declarations of the grantor made after the conveyance upon which it is sought to engraft a trust are inadmissible, on the grounds that such statements would be in disparagement of the grantee's title, *Hambelton*, supra.

As to the admissibility of parol evidence;

- (2) No particular form of words or conduct is necessary for the manifestation of intention to create a trust.

"No particular form of words is required to create a trust." *Christopher v. Davis*, 284 S.W. 253 (Civ. App. 1926, writ of error refused). See Vernon's ann. Civ. St. arts. 261-274, for requirement of beneficiaries' consent in assignments of the benefit of creditors.

As accommodation rights bonds were executed by the Court (via presumption of accommodation party existence), and as the Court failed, or caused to fail, in disclosure to the General Executor (Trustor/Grantor), the terms of the trust, a duplicitous scheme emerged as the manifestations of intent by the General Executor was nothing but an illusionary artifice established through a façade the Courts portrayed as a Complaint. As the smoke screen masquerading as a cause (presumed debt) had cleared, this illusionary manifestation of intent became apparent to General Executor that it was not/is not the General Executor's intent to grant, convey or give away through servitude (trust indenture) General Executor's property (bonds issued) without just consideration and compensation. For equity delights in equality.

The correlation between bank/customer during a mortgage transaction and the court/General Executor during a complaint are eerily similar. Such is the issue upon the court in this matter: presuming acquiescence of an accommodation party, using accommodation signatures to issue *cestui que* trust bonds to gain access to the General Executors *Foreign Situs* Trust for the courts personal gain without “notice to or acceptance by” or consideration for the General Executor and its beneficiaries.

Failure of the court to disclose the nature of the charges, constructive and implied contracts, each based upon court appearance (whether voluntary or forced) is sufficient evidence of barratry, fraudulent conversion, conspiracy to defraud, deception, peonage and use of (potential) labour without consideration (slavery). To inform the General Executor as to the nefarious nature of the actions of the court into the conduct of its illicit transactions is simply inconvenient and thus ignored... complicit in a similar endeavour as the banks and their illicit mortgage scheme.

9. It is the Position of Grantor/Settlor that a trust was formed and that requisite duty applies.

The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“Precatory Words.

No trust is created unless the settlor manifests an intention to impose enforceable duties.”

10. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., concerning Effective Conveyances of Property states:

“Conveyance Inter Vivos to Person for His Own Benefit.

If the owner of property makes a conveyance *inter vivos* of the property to another to be held by him for his own benefit and the conveyance is not effective to transfer the property, no trust is created.”

Comment (b). Vernon’s Ann. Civ. St. art. 3998 provides: “No gift of any goods or chattel shall be valid unless by deed or by will, duly acknowledged or proven up and recorded, or unless actual possession shall have come to, and remained with the donee or someone claiming under him.”

“does not apply to choses in action and an informal written assignment will constitute a valid gift, *Cowen v. First Nat. Court of Brownsville*, 94 Tex. 547, 63 S.W. 532, 64 S.W. 778 (1901). If the gift is ineffective or incomplete, it may be revoked by the donor. *McFerrin v. Templeman*, 102 Tex. 530, 120 S.W., 167 (1909).

The transfer of property was not effective as the Court coerced the General Executor into providing, by appearance, accommodation rights through fraudulent inception and deceit. The

perceived General Executor's manifestation of intent was not accurate, as the General Executor was PURPOSEFULLY MISLED AWAY FROM the knowledge that a trust was even being created and the General Executor's property was being CONVEYED for the benefit of another, WITH NO CONSIDERATION. Therefore, the creation of the trust was a NULLITY and a SHAM from the inception.

11. Since the trust is not irrevocable and therefore is revocable, §32 of the same Restatement of Law on Trust 2nd Ed., now made a part hereof by reference as if fully set forth herein, states:

“e. Reservation of power to revoke and modify.

Where the owner of property transfers it to another to be held in trust, a trust may arise at that time although by the terms of the trust the settlor reserves power to revoke the trust in whole or in part, and a power to modify the trust.”

“For an effective delivery there must be an intention to deliver, and there must be acts showing an execution of that intention,” *Hubbard v. Cox*, 76 Tex. 239, 13 S.W. 170 (1890), not a trust case, however, see also *Koppelman* 94 Tex. 40, 57 S.W. 570 (1900)

This power to revoke and modify the trust indenture enables the Grantor/Settlor/Trustor (General Executor is the Grantor/Settlor/Trustor) to fully revoke or make modifications as deemed necessary.

12. A trust can be created and trustee can accept office without notice. The Restatement of the Law of Trust, states:

“Notice to and Acceptance by Trustee.

A trust can be created without notice to or acceptance by trustee.”

“Delivery of the deed to a third person is sufficient to pass title to the trustee, and no acceptance by the trustee is necessary for the creation of the trust, *Texas Rice Land Co. v. Langham*, 193 S.W. 473 (Civ. App. 1917, writ of error refused).

Upon the execution of the trust indenture, the General Executor was unknowingly appointed as Trustee, for the purposes of being forced into peonage and bondage to labour to fulfil the fiduciary role and pay the debt incurred by the Court through the depositing of the bonds created upon the complaint. This is substantiated by the General Executor retaining legal title to the property, which is standard of a trustee.

13. A trust can be created and beneficiary can accept beneficial position without notice. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“Notice to and Acceptance by Beneficiary.

A trust can be created without notice to or acceptance by a beneficiary.”

In accord. *Wallis v. Satterfield*, 85 Tex. 301, 20 S.W. 155 (1892), the court held that a trust was valid, at least as to accepting beneficiaries even though one of the beneficiaries had no knowledge of the trust.

Upon the execution of the trust indenture, the alleged beneficiary, through the use of a power of attorney unknowingly given by General Executor, by and through forced appearance, appointed themselves the Beneficiary of the complaint, thereby seizing the General Executor of their property, without any full disclosure, compensation or consideration.

Such is the issue upon the court presuming acquiescence of an accommodation party, using accommodation signatures to issue *Cestui que* trust bonds to gain access to the General Executor s *Foreign Situs* trust for the courts personal gain without "notice to or acceptance by" or consideration for the General Executor and its beneficiaries.

14. The trust created by and through the presumption of an accommodation signature to the detriment of the General Executor, have created with the help and assistance of various other financial means and methods, an atmosphere wherein the nature of the general welfare provisions have been damaged and destroyed (by way of detainment and prison as presumed surety) and many mental, psychological and divorce issues have occurred notwithstanding other hardships not herein listed are made a part hereof by reference as if fully set forth herein. When a trust established to assist and maintain rights to "life", "liberty" and the "pursuit of happiness", becomes the instrument to their destruction it operates in the nature of a breach of trust.

Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

"Enforcement of Public Policy.

A trust or provision in the terms of a trust is invalid if the enforcement of the trust or provision would be against public policy, even though its performance does not involve the commission of a criminal or tortious by the trustee."

"Encouraging divorce or separation.

A trust or provision in the terms of the trust may be held invalid on the ground that its enforcement would tend to disruption of the family, by creating an improper motive for terminating the family relation."

General Executor has firsthand knowledge of the internal acts, intentional lack of disclosure and the misfeasance regarding agents of the ORIGINATING COURT, and any and all assigns and agents

thereof and thereafter regarding the promotion of divorce and separation. General Executor has been irreparably destroyed and damaged therein for life and lives in a perpetual state of sorrow because of those actions and inaction but to the full faith and credit of ~~State of CALIFORNIA~~ the United States of America for the lack of protection from a government we The People established for us and our posterity.

“Encouraging neglect or parental duties.

A provision in the terms of the trust may be held invalid on the ground that its enforcement would tend to encourage parents not to perform their duties toward their children.”

“Disrupting other family relations.

A provision in the terms of the trust may be held on the ground that its enforcement would tend to disrupt family relations other than the relation between husband and wife and the relation between parent and child.”

“Restraining marriage.

A provision in the terms of the trust may be held invalid on the ground that its enforcement would tend to restrain the marriage of the beneficiary.”

General Executor has discovered the labour that has been performed, while under duress to combat meritless charges duplicity filed by financial institutions engaging in the trust fraud acts presented herein, and subsequent action by the United States ~~CALIFORNIA~~ for the purposes of the creation and enforcement of a trust indenture, both in the United States ~~CALIFORNIA~~ has caused irreparable harm and destruction to General Executor’s marriage and parenting abilities. This causing General Executor damage and failing to disclose material facts relating to the irreparable harm, add another stipulation for the General Executor to utilise their innate powers to modify and/or revoke as already covered in Restatement of Law on Trust, 2nd Ed., now made a part hereof by reference as if fully set forth herein.

15. There was trust property transferred from Grantor to a Trustee. Said property was personal property of Grantor, taken by undisclosed accommodation without signature, but merely by appearance in court, for a promise of benefit to the Beneficiary that was never fulfilled. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“The Necessity of Trust Property.

A trust cannot be created unless there is trust property.”

No case found holding a trust was not created because there was no trust property however, *City of Austin v Cahill*, 99 Tex. 172, 88 S.W. 542, 89 S.W. 552 (1905); and *Conley v. Daughters of the Republic of Texas*, 106 Tex. 156 S.W. 197 (1913) states "... there must be a conveyance or transfer to a person capable of holding it, an *object or fund* [italics theirs] transferred, and a cestui que trust or purpose to which it is to be applied. See language to the same effect in *Christopher*, supra; *Pottorff v. Stafford*, 81 S.W. 2d 539 (Civ. App. 1935); see (1936) 14 Tex. L. Rev. 280.

Contrary to popular public opinion, the *res* for the trust does not include the subject property at all. Instead the trust is constructed for the Court to steal the General Executor's assets within the *cestui que trust* for the purposes of stripping the Grantor of their property, money, equity and labour. The Complaint/Claim is the real instrument of value that belongs to the General Executor, converted into a security, and is then sold into private debt and equity mutual funds, as an unregistered security, creating wealth in interest and derivatives in unprecedented amounts, all for corporate greed. This entire façade was portrayed to disguise the true and undisputable facts the General Executor (having attained and Noticed age of majority) is the holder of the Claim. Additionally, in accordance with GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Procedures) whose sole purpose is to ensure that financial reporting is transparent and consistent from one organisation to another which is stipulated by FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board), when the Court deposited the instruments created (bonds) upon the Claim, it presumed ownership and thus control over these assets. Without consideration to the Grantor of the asset, no such claim is legally viable. Without the establishment of this trust *ex-maleficio* to hide behind a veil or smoke screen, the Court would be forced to provide the General Executor benefit to the funds for settlement of the Claim. Payment in full, thus recognising the intent of the General Executor to remain in commercial honour.

16. Furthermore, in "The Necessity of Trust Property.", subsection a. it states;

"It is important also to distinguish a trust from a contract creating a mere personal obligation, because of the difference in the extent of the protection which the courts afford to the interest of the beneficiary of the trust. The beneficiary of a trust has an equitable interest in the subject matter of the trust, and its proceeds if it is disposed of, which gives him priority over the claims of the general creditors of the trustee and over transferees who are not bona fide purchasers."

The Court, has created constructive and implied trusts and presumed accommodation rights to the General Executor *cestui que trust*, which were, at the time, unknown to the General Executor. However, General Executor has exercised his power to modify and revoke and thus ^{remove} the Court as Beneficiary due to the fact that the Court had no status to assume the position of caretaker over the

General Executor, presumed him to be a minor, thus ward of the state, when in fact Notice to the court had been provided of his age of majority and General Executor status over the trust/estate of the General Executor.

17. The total trust *res* accounting, for which the Court is responsible for, is currently unknown to General Executor. General Executor has not been made privy to the face value, interest, credit swaps, derivatives and other funds to which the complaint is connected. This lack of disclosure on the Courts behalf does not negate the future interest of which General Executor owns. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§76. Indefinite Subject Matter.

A trust cannot be created unless the subject matter is definite or definitely ascertainable.”

Comment (b). If the subject matter of the trust is indefinite, no trust exists. *Roth v. Schroeter*, 129 S.W. 203 (Civ. App. 1910 writ of error refused). See *Sale v. World Oil Co.*, 6 F. Supp. 321 (D.C. N.D. Tex. 1933), aff'd *Humble Oil Refining Co. v. Campbell*, 69 F. 2d 667 (5Cir., 1934); and *Stith v. Moore*, 42 Civ. App. 528, 95 S.W. 587 (1906), writ of error refused).

Comment (c). The Texas cases seem contra to this proposition. Thus, in *McMurray v. Stanley*, 69 Tex. 227, 6 S.W. 412 (1887), trust property described as follows was held sufficiently definite: “... at his death (devisee) should he have any property still remaining in his possession and not disposed of or used by, the same shall be given by him to my nieces.”

Accord: Haldeman v. Openheimer, 119 S.W. 1158 (Civ. App. 1909), modified, 103 Tex. 275, 126 S.W. 506 (1910); *Norton v. Smith*, 227 S.W. 542 (Civ. App. 1921), writ of error dismissed); *Arrington v. McDaniel*, 14 S.W. 2d 1009 (Com. App. 1929).

18. Both tangible and intangible Things can be held in trust. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§82. Intangible Things.

Interest in intangible things, if transferable, can be held in trust.”

In accord. *Thompson v. Caruthers*, 92 Tex. 530, 50 S.W. 331 (1899) (promissory complaint); *Jones v. Day*, 40 Civ. App. 158, 88 S.W. 424 (1905) (promissory complaint); *Jackson v. Hughes*, 52 S.W. 2d 687 (Civ. App. 1932), judgement modified, 125 Tex. 130, 81 S.W. 2d 656 (1935) (life insurance policy), *rape v. Gardner*, 54S.W. 2d 594 (Civ. App. 1932) (life insurance policy); *Pottorff v. Stafford*, 81S.W. 2d 539 (Civ. App. 1935) (court stock).

19. The newly appointed Successor Trustee does not have to reside in the State in which the Trust is located and therefore, may be a non-resident status. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§94. Non-resident as Trustees.

A natural person who does not reside in the State in which a trust is created and is to be administered and in which the trust property is situated can be a trustee.”

In accord. *Smith v. Allbright*, 261 S.W. 461 (Civ. App. 1924); also see *Paschal v Acklin*, 27 Tex. 173 (1863); and *Lane v. Miller & Vidor Lumber Co.*, 176 S.W. 100 (Civ. App. 1915, writ of error refused); *Fort v. First Baptist Church of Paris*, 55 S.W. 402 (Civ. App. 1899)

“§95. United States or State as Trustees.

The United States or a State has the capacity to take and hold property in trust, but in the absence of a statute otherwise providing the trust is unenforceable against the United States or a State.”

In *Federal Trust Co. v. Brand*, 76 S.W. 2d 142 (Civ. App. 1934, writ of error refused), the State, through its Courting Commissioner, was held to be a trustee.

There is no evidence to the contrary, nor does the General Executor believe any exists to alter, negate or disavow this stipulation as applicable in the **State of CALIFORNIA**.

20. The Trustee can be replaced. Both proper court and the General Executor (Grantor) have the contractual right to replace the Trustee or terminate this trust. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

§108. Appointment of New Trustee.

If a trust is created and there is no trustee or if the trustee, or one of several trustees failed or cause to fail in their duties to record the “Order of Settlement” and “Order of Dismissal” and “Order of Release” with full satisfaction upon the receipt of the Claim. Thus, the Trustor (General Executor) has appointed a new successor Trustee. This entire process is being conducted to ensure not only validation but enforcement too.

Haldeman, supra, “surviving trustee had the power to appoint.” *Weiner v. Weiner*, 245 S.W. 474 (Civ. App. 1922), writ of error dismissed, “Executor could appoint – but only under certain circumstances”; *Johnson v Snaman*, 76 S.W. 2d 824 (Civ. App. 1934, writ of error refused), “beneficiary could appoint.”

21. Upon creation of the trust, the Trustor/Grantor/Settlor (General Executor), did unknowingly grant accommodation and POA rights to the Court, unaware of what these rights would be used for. These rights were used to appoint the Court as the Beneficiary of the trust establishment, without knowledge or consent of the General Executor. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§112. Definite Beneficiary Necessary.

A trust is not created unless there is a beneficiary who is definitely ascertained at the time of the creation of the trust or definitely ascertainable within the period of the rule against perpetuities.”

See *Kramer v. Sommers*, 93 S.W. 2d 460 (Civ. App. 1936, writ of error dismissed), “where a trust was held void because of among other reasons assigned, there was no definite designation of the beneficiaries. The trustee was given the power to “designate and appoint at any time, either before or after the death of any beneficiary hereunder as such trustee shall desire and select to take and hold all or any of such trust estate”, and the power also “to expend all or any part of the trust property for the use and benefit of any beneficiary herein.” See *infra* under §28.

Comment (b). See *Crosson v. Dwyer*, 9 Civ. App. 482, 30 S.W. 929 (1985, writ of error refused), “beneficiaries were described as “our children.””

Since that time, through diligent, painstaking research and man hours and from the efforts of those who have assisted, the General Executor has discovered the true nature of the Court bond transaction and the creation of this constructive trust *ex-maleficio*. General Executor, using Grantor’s power to revoke and/or modify as outline in The Restatement of Law of Trust 2nd Ed., §32e. now made a part hereof as stated prior. General Executor is terminating the presumed accommodation and POA rights by the Court and any and all assigns and agents, and terminating all beneficiaries. Such modifications are/shall be available in the Public Record for viewing.

22. The Settlor can also be the Beneficiary. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§114. The Settlor as Beneficiary.

The Settlor of a trust may be one of the beneficiaries or the sole beneficiary of the trust.”

In *accord*. *Monday v. Vance*, 92 Tex. 428, 49 S.W. 516 (1889), “one of several beneficiaries”; *Murphy – Bolanz Land & Loan co. v. McKibben*, 236 S.W. 78 (Comm. App. 1922), sole beneficiary; *Johnson*, *supra*, “sole beneficiary.”

During the utilisation of the power to revoke and/or modify by the General Executor, Trustor/Grantor/Settlor, has, after termination of previous beneficiary, filed the void appointment with the Trustor as the new Beneficiary of the Court bonds. This new appointment is/shall be registered in the public records and coincides with the General Executor's true manifestation of intent.

23. General Executor, Trustor/Grantor/Settlor, having Noticed his majority, nullifying Court presumption of being a minor, has capacity to hold legal title to property and therefore has the capacity to be beneficiary upon property of which the Court holds. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

"§116. Capacity to be Beneficiary.

A person who has capacity to take and hold legal title to property has capacity to be the Beneficiary of a trust of such a property."

No case found in which this proposition was expressly stated, but it is undoubtedly the rule in the United States et. al. See §§117-119

24. General Executor perceived manifestation of intent to make the Court the beneficiary. This action was done through calculated deceit by and through the Court for the purpose of stealing the General Executor's property, equity, money, freedom and labour. Now that the General Executor has, through diligence, discovered this deception, General Executor, in their true and expressed manifestation of intent, terminated the Court as the previous Beneficiary and appointed themselves as Beneficiary in conjunction with The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., §114, now made a part hereof by reference as if fully set forth herein. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

"§127. Who are Beneficiaries.

A person is a beneficiary of a trust if the settlor manifests an intention to give him a beneficial interest, except so far as this principle is limited by the rule in Shelley's Case."

COMPLAINT: The Rule in Shelley's Case is a rule of law that may apply to certain future interests in real property and trusts created in common law jurisdictions – Moynihan, Cornelius, Introduction to the Law of Real Property, 3d Edition, West Group (St. Paul: 2002).

No known restrictions or impediments to heirs or estate passage exist; therefore, the aforesaid Rule is inapplicable to these proceedings.

25. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

"§169. Duty to Administer Trust.

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Upon acceptance of the trust by the Trustee, he is under a duty to the beneficiary to administer the trust.

In accord. *Murchison v. Payne*, 37 Tex. 305 (1872). Also see *Bruce v. Republic Nat. Court & Trust Co.*, 74 S.W. 2d 461 (Civ. App. 1934, writ of error granted), "... it is incumbent on him (trustee) to preserve and protect the trust property for *all* beneficiaries, and to *administer* it strictly in compliance with the terms of the trust."; *McMullin v. Sims*, 37 S.W. 2d 141 (Com. App. 1931); *Bruce*, supra.

"§170. Duty of Loyalty.

(1) The trustee is under a duty to the beneficiary to administer the trust solely in the interest of the beneficiary."

Subsection (1). In accord. *Murphy – Bolanz Land*, supra; comment (a)-(b), (e)-(f), (k)-(n) and (p)

(2) The trustee is dealing with the beneficiary on the trustees own account is under a duty to the beneficiary to deal fairly with him and to communicate to him all material facts in connection with the transaction which the trustee knows or should know.

Subsection (2). In accord. *Johnson v. Andrade*, 54 S.W. 2d 1029 (Civ. App. 1932, writ of error refused). Also see language in *Atlas Brick Co. v. North*, 2 S.W. 2d 980, rev'd, 13 S.W. 2d 59 (com. App. 1929); *Pershing v. Henry*, 236 S.W. 213 (1922), aff'd, 255 S.W. 382 (Com. App. 1923)

"§172. Duty to Keep and Render Accounts.

The Trustee is under a duty to the beneficiary to keep and render clear and accurate accounts with respect to the administration of the trust."

In accord. *White v. White*, 25 S.W. 2d 826 (Com. App. 1930), rev'd, 15 S.W. 2d 1090 (Civ. App. 1929). Also see *Alexander v. Solman*, 15 S.W. 906 (Tex. Sup. 1891); *Dodson v. Watson*, 110 Tex. 355, 220 S.W. 771, 11 A.L.R. 583 (Tex. Sup. 1920)

"§173. Duty to Furnish Information.

The trustee is under a duty to the beneficiary to give him upon his request at reasonable times complete and accurate information as to the nature and amount of the trust property, and to permit him or a person duly authorised by him to inspect the subject matter of the trust and the accounts and vouchers and other documents relating to the trust."

In accord. *Temple State court v. Mansfield*, 215 S.W. 154 (Civ. App. 1919, writ of error dismissed), “court held special deposit as trustee, and the court appointed a receiver because that court refused to give the beneficiary information concerning the fund.”

“§176. Duty to Preserve Trust Property.

The trustee is under a duty to the beneficiary to use reasonable care and skill to preserve the trust property.”

In accord. *Seawell v. Greenway Bro. & Co.*, 22 Tex. 691, 75 Am. Dec. 794 (1859), “trustee held responsible for loss of part of the trust property.” Also see *Bruce*, supra, “... it is incumbent on him (trustee) to preserve and protect the trust property...”

Comment a. see §174 (comment (a)) – “*Duty To Exercise Reasonable Care And Skill*”

It is the duty of the Trustee to pay the taxes on the property. *Cotton v. Rand*, 92 S.W. 266 (Civ. App. 1906, writ of error dismissed). It is the duty of the trustee to sue to recover the property, and to remove clouds on title. *Kirtey v. Spencer*, 222 S.W. 328 (Civ. App. 1920, writ of error refused). Also see, *Mathews v. Darnell*, 27 Civ. App. 181, 65 S.W. 890 (1901, writ of error denied); *Wichita Royalty Co. v. City Nat. Court of Wichita Falls*, 127 Tex. 158, 89 S.W. 2d 394 (1935).

The newly appointed successor Trustee has a duty and obligation to faithfully administer the trust and conduct all actions accordingly to the terms and conditions of the trust and with the best intentions of the General Executor as Beneficiary.

26. The beneficiary of a trust has remedy both in equity and at law. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§197. Nature of Remedies of Beneficiary.

Except as stated in §198, the remedies of the beneficiary against the trustee are exclusively equitable.”

Although the cases recognise that matters pertaining to the execution of trust are within the equitable jurisdiction, *Powell v. Parks*, 86 S.W. 2d 725 (Com. App. 1935); *Kaufman v. Parker* 99 S.W. 2d 1074 (Civ. App. 1936); *Gamel v. Smith*, 3 Civ. App. 22, 21 S.W. 628 (1893), “the problem of this section and §198 is not important in this procedure, due to the blended system of law and equity and the availability of a jury in either.

Comment c. Since an action of trespass to try title may be based on an equitable title, as well as a legal one, *Blythe v. Easterling*, 20 Tex. 565 (1851); *Lester v. Hutson*, 167 S.W. 321

(Civ. App. 1913, writ of error dismissed), there would seem to be no objection in this procedure to the beneficiary's suing the trustee in this form of action, providing the requirements of Vernon's Ann. Civ. St. Title 124 were otherwise met. See *Montgomery v. Truehart*, 146 S.W. 284 (Civ. App. 1912, writ of error refused).

"§198. Legal Remedies of Beneficiary.

- (1) If the trustee is under a duty to pay money immediately and unconditionally to the beneficiary, the beneficiary can maintain an action at law against the trustee at law to enforce payment.
- (2) If the trustee of a chattel is under a duty to transfer it immediately and unconditionally to the beneficiary and in breach of trust fails to transfer it, the beneficiary can maintain an action at law against him."

No case law found. See §197

§199. Equitable Remedies of Beneficiary.

The beneficiary of a trust can maintain a suit;

- (a) To compel the trustee to perform his duties as trustee;
- (b) To enjoin the trustee from committing a breach of trust;
- (c) To compel the trustee to redress a breach of trust;
- (d) To appoint a receiver to take possession of the trust property and administer the trust;
- (e) To remove the trustee."

Clause (a). In accord with this proposition. *Nagle v. Von Rosenberg*, 55 Civ. App. 354, 119 S.W. 706 (1909); *Warren v. Parlin – Orendorff Implement Co.*, 207 S.W. 586 (Civ. App. 1918, writ of error refused); *Lipsitz v. First Nat. Corut of Gordon*, 293 S.W. 563, modified, 296 S.W. 490 (Com. App., "held in this case that if the trustee's duty were to pay over money, the beneficiaries could enforce payment"; *Midland Shoe Co. v. A.L. & K. Dry Goods Co.*, 3 S.W. 2d 475 (Civ. App. 192, writ of error refused); *Brookshire v. Wambaugh*, 9 S.W. 2d 269 (Civ. App. 1928), "in this case the trustee was compelled to pay over income". Also see *Hidalgo County Road District No. 1 v. Morey*, 74 F. 2d 101 (5 Cir., 1935); *Redding v. Redding's Executors*, 15 Tex. 249 (1855), "in this case the court compelled a partition."

Clause (b). In accord. *Weeks v. Sibley*, 269 F. 155 (D.C.N.C. Tex. 1920); *Driskill v. Boyd*, 181 S.W. 715 (Civ. App. 1915, writ of error refused). Also see, *Weiner v. Weiner*, 245 S.W. 474 (Civ. App.

1922, writ of error dismissed), “remainderman under the trust – not the beneficiary – obtained an injunction against the trustee to protect his residuary interest.”; *Preston v. Walsh*, 10 F. 315 (C.C.W.D. Tex. 1882), rev’d, 109 U.S. 247, 3 S. Ct. 169, 245, 27 L. Ed. 940.

Clause (c). See §§205, 206.

Clause (d). In accord. *Temple State Court v. Mansfield*, 215 S.W. 154 (Civ. App. 1919, writ of error dismissed); *Cotton v. Rand*, 92 S.W. 266 (Civ. App. 1906, writ of error dismissed), *Driskill v. Boyd*, 181 S.W. 715 (Civ. App. 1915, writ of error refused); *Bingham v. Graham*, 220 S.W. 105 (Civ. App. 1920); *First State Court of Bellevue v. Gaines*, 121 Tex. 559, 50 S.W. 2d 774 (1932).

For cases in which a receiver was denied, see *Harris v. Hicks*, 13 Civ. App. 134. 34 S.W. 983 (1896); *Stroud Motor Mfg. Co. v. Gunzer*, 240 S.W. 644 (Civ.App. 1922).

Clause (e). See §107

The Court has been terminated by the General Executor for reasons not limited to false presumption, fraudulent misrepresentation, fraudulent inducement and deception to misconstrue Grantor’s manifestation of intent. The Court has now been completely removed as Beneficiary and is required as one of its final acts as trustee of the trust to Order the unconditional release of the General Executor; and pay to the General Executor the full values of all bonds associated with this matter including, but not limited to all interest, income, derivatives and holdings purchased with trust funds. Upon completion of these duties, the Court holds no further appointment with the trust. Therefore, any action commenced by the Court against the General Executor /Grantor/Holder in Due Course:

- 1) presuming Defendant as a minor, a ward of the court; and
- 2) presuming Defendant not having Noticed said Court age of majority and ability to handle commercial affairs and remain in honour in all respects;

is void, frivolous and has no merit whether it be past, present or in the future.

27. General Executor has requested that the Court produce documentation to properly demonstrate the trust’s accounts and tax filings so that settlement of these accounts and any outstanding liens can be properly closed. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§260. Settlement of Accounts.

The trustee is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust examined and settled by the court.”

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See *Watson v. Dodson*, 143 S.W. 329 (Cv. App. 1912, writ of error dismissed); *Seawell v. Greenway Bro. & Co.*, 22 Tex. 691, 75 Am Dec. 794 (1859).

As this matter concerns the actions of a Court, and that very Court will be required to compile and provide the accounts, it is with prejudice that the accounting provided by the court will be accepted. General Executor, may, at his discretion, initiate a regulatory investigation as to the propriety of the Court in its administration of the trust with regard to the breadth, scope and tax responsibilities to which they were beholden.

28. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§281. Action at Law by Beneficiary.

- (1) Where the trustee could maintain an action at law or suit in equity or other proceeding against a third person if the trustee held the trust property free of trust, the beneficiary cannot maintain an action at law against the third person, except as stated in subsection (2).
- (2) If the beneficiary is in possession of the subject matter of the trust, he can maintain such action against the third person as a person in possession is entitled to maintain.”

In *Bartley v. Rhodes*, 33 S.W. 604 (Civ. App. 1895), it was held that “where persons, in consideration of the transfer to him of property held in trust for payment of claims of preferred creditors, *promises the trustee* to pay the claims, such person is liable on the promise directly to the preferred creditors

“§282. Action in Equity by Beneficiary.

- (1) Where the trustee could maintain an action at law or suit in equity or other proceeding against a third person if the trustee held the property free of trust, the beneficiary cannot maintain a suit in equity against the third person, except as stated in subsection (2) and (3).
- (2) If the trustee improperly refuses or neglects to bring an action against the third person, the beneficiary can maintain a suit in equity against the trustee and the third person.
- (3) If the trustee cannot be subjected to the jurisdiction of the court or if there is no trustee, the beneficiary can maintain a suit in equity against the third person, if such suit is necessary to protect the interest of the beneficiary.”

Subsection (1). No case found stating this proposition. However, see cases under *Subsection (2).*

Subsection (2). Where a beneficiary attempted to recover trust property from a third person ~~from a third person~~, it was held that the trustee should be made a party defendant to the suit. *De Everett v. Henry*, 67 Tex. 402, 3 S.W. 566 (1887); *Powell v. Parks*, 86 S.W. 2d 725 (Com. App. 1935). Also see *Ballard v. Anderson*, 18 Tex. 377 (1857); and *Hall v. Harris*, 11 Tex. 300 (1854), "and when the suit is *by* or against the *cestui que trust* or beneficiary, the trustees are also necessary parties."

Subsection (3). No case found.

To reiterate, the Court and all others claiming an interest or appointment in this matter have been terminated and noticed the same. The void appointments of Beneficiary and Trustee have been filled with appropriate parties that will administer the trust coinciding with the General Executor's (Trustor/Grantor/Holder in Due Course) true manifested intent.

29. A trust can be revoked. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

"§330. Revocation of Trust by Settlor.

- (1) The settlor has power to revoke the trust if and to the extent that by the terms of the trust he reserved such a power.
- (2) Excepted as stated in §§332 and 333, the settlor cannot revoke the trust if by the terms of the trust he did not reserve a power of revocation.

Subsection (1). In *West Texas Court & Trust Co. v. Matlock*, 212 S.W. 937 (Com. App. 1919), "a provision whereby the settlor reserved the power to revoke the trust if the railroad were not built within a reasonable time was held valid.

Subsection (2). In accord. *Monday v. Vance*, 92 Tex. 428, 49 S.W. 516 (1899)

Should the Court attempt to interfere, publically or privately, with the revocation and modification of the trust, the Court would have to utter and admit to forcing slavery and involuntary servitude upon General Executor for reasons now known to be false. This would be a violation of more provisions of law and equity than will be mentioned here.

30. A trust with revocable assignment can be revoked and/or modified. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

"§331. Modification of Trust by Settlor.

- (1) The settlor has power to modify the trust if and to the extent that by the terms of the trust he reserved such a power.
- (2) Except as stated in Subsection 332 and 333, the settlor cannot modify the trust if by the terms of the trust he did not reserve a power of modification."

Subsection (1). No case found.

Subsection (2). In accord. *Commissioner Internal Revenue Service v. Guitar Trust Estate*, 72 F. 2d 544 (5 Cir., 1934). Also see *Sapp v. Houston Nat. Exch. Court*, 266 S.W. 141 (Com. App. 1924), court said, "terms of trust could be made changed"; *Neblett v. Valentino*, 92 S.W. 2d 432 (Com. App. 1936).

"§332. Power of Revocation or Modification Omitted by Mistake.

- (1) If a trust is created by written instrument and the settlor intended to reserve a power of revocation but by mistake omitted to insert in the instrument a provision reserving such a power, he can have the instrument reformed and can revoke the trust.
- (2) If a trust is created by a written instrument and the settlor intended to reserve a power to modify the trust but by mistake omitted to insert in the instrument a provision reserving such a power, he can have the instrument reformed and can modify the trust.

No case found.

In this matter, the Court created, by presumption and false accommodation rights, the constructive and implied contracts to which the General Executor claims as identified by the name and case number of the matter. No written expression of the trust relationship exists. This, however, neither dismisses the existence or duties and responsibilities required; nor does this hinder or prevent the abilities of the General Executor to reform or modify said trust.

"§333. Rescission and Reformation.

A trust can be rescinded or reformed upon the same grounds as those upon which a transfer of property not in trust can be rescinded or reformed.

Comment c. In *Caffey's Ex'rs v. Caffey*, 12 Civ. App. 616, 35 S.W. 738 (1896), it was held that a conveyance to a trustee may be set aside on the ground of fraud and duress.

In *Ebell v. Bursinger*, 70 Tex. 120, 8 S.W. 77 (1888), "the settlor sued to set aside the conveyance to the trustee on the ground of duress, but the suit was dismissed for failure to join necessary parties.

The Grantor reserved the right to revoke and/or modify at any time.

31. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§337. Consent of Beneficiaries.

- (1) Except as stated in Subsection (2), if all the beneficiaries of trust consent and none of them is under an incapacity, they can compel the termination of the trust.
- (2) If the continuance of the trust is necessary to carry out a material purpose of the trust, the beneficiaries cannot compel its termination.”

Subsection (1). See *McNeill v. St. Aubin* 209 S.W. 781 (Civ. App. 1919), “guardian of minor beneficiaries not allowed to compel trustees to turn over corpus of the property, but court didn’t discuss expressly the proposition of this section”; in *Tinsley v. Magnolia Park Co.*, 59 S.W. 629 (Civ. App. 1900, writ of error refused), the trust was held to have to have been terminated by the consent of all the beneficiaries.

There are statements in one or two cases to the effect that if the trust is an active one the beneficiaries cannot compel the termination of the trust. *Parks v. Powell*, 56 S.W. 2d 323 (Civ. App. 1932); *Lanius v. Fletcher*, 100 Tex. 550, 101 S.W. 1076 (1907); (this case is explainable under *Comment i*, however). If the trust is passive, the beneficiary may require the trustee to execute a conveyance to him and thus terminate the trust relationship. *Moore v. City of Waco*, 85 Tex. 206, 20 S.W. 61 (1892).

Subsection (2), Comment i. In *Lanus*, supra, the beneficiary, a married woman, was not allowed to terminate the trust, her husband being still alive, and the purpose of the trust being to protect the property from the control of the husband.

No such material purposes exist. The Restatement of the Law of Trust 2nd Ed., states:

“§339. Where Settlor is Sole Beneficiary.

If the settlor is the sole beneficiary of a trust and is not under incapacity, he can compel the termination of the trust, although the purposes of the trust have not been accomplished.”

Consistent with this is *Guardian Trust Co. v. Studdert*, 36 S.W. 2d 578 (Civ. App. 1931), aff’d, 55 S.W. 2d 550 (Com. App. 1932)

In the event that the Court attempts to put forth claims that a material purpose of the trust still exist, General Executor, as the sole Holder in Due Course, who is not under any incapacity of any kind, can still compel the termination of the trust. Settlor hereby gives notice to the Court to distribute trust *res* to General Executor (Grantor/Trustor/Settlor) and documents have been or shall be registered to reflect the same all in conjunction with General Executor’s final Orders to the Court to

dismiss with prejudice all matters concerning the General Executor; Order the immediate unconditional release of the General Executor; and afford the Agent on behalf of the General Executor the age of majority, private man holding office, private citizen status he is due.

NOTICE

This document is not intended to threaten, harass, intimidate, offend, conspire, blackmail, coerce, cause consternation, alarm, contempt or distress or impede any public duties. It is presented with honourable and peaceful intentions. Any affirmation contrary to the verified statement of facts will comprise your stipulations to committing a fraud upon the court.

The instant matter is definitively a matter dealing with an infant/minor/ward of the court, unless the court will state with specificity and without ambiguity that the presenter, the **real party in interest** has attained the age of majority upon their 18th birthday and is construed, recognised, present not as an administrative civil adult, but as a private man holding office, a private citizen, holder in due course, capable of managing and handling his own affairs.

Because and due to the sheer fact that this is a matter of equity, a matter of trust, a matter dealing with an infant/minor estate/property, the instant matter is neither civil administratively and/or criminal administratively but a matter of equity, without the law. As equity remains present even without law, and the court must in its inherent equity position as mandated, render equity, and it may not aid a wrongdoer under any circumstances – even if they themselves have wronged.

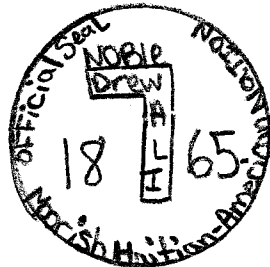
Should the court in its infinite wisdom through its administrative officer make the executive decision not to respond and or place evidence on the record of either infancy and/or attaining majority, it will be **deemed acquiescence** supported by the proof contained herein of the party of interest having attained the age of majority at their 18th birthday stripping the court of any presumed and/or assumed jurisdiction, making the court liable through waiver of immunity via such acquiescence. When dealing with a person attaining the age of majority facts and conclusions **have to be supported by equitable law** and not administrative law, as administrative law may not be applied to one having attained majority without their consent, as involuntary servitude is against equity and the presenter WAIVES NO RIGHTS under any circumstances, at any time, at any moment, without exception.

This instrument/documentation/evidence is hereby and herein placed on the record for a permanent memorial of the existence of an “**EXPRESS SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP TRUST**”, and because

the record of the court is deemed to be public, this shall serve as publication of such existence of a trust in addition to any other prior or previous publications of such records. With a five-day moratorium and/or limitation associated and attached hereto, any and all rebuttals, responses, replies, and or objections must be in writing, with specificity supported by facts and conclusions of equitable law.

I declare under the laws of the ~~State of CALIFORNIA~~ and the United States of America that foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 30 day of March, 2022.



By: Shalan C. Santillana

As: Complainant, General Executor, equitable
beneficial entitlement holder and Holder in due course

Exhibit B

TRUST ENTITY CHALONER SAINTILLUS:

Minutes

In a meeting of the General Executor and sole attorney of the Trust Entity CHALONER SAINTILLUS, held 30 March 2022, the following was decided:

Granting of Exclusive Power-of-Attorney

In order to apply the powers of the General Executor, these minutes shall act as an addendum to the Enduring Power of Attorney granting Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey, sole attorney rights dated 3/30/22.

Full authority is provided the public representative Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey, having attained age of majority, to act to discharge/settle/resolve every day common public obligations on behalf of the Trust.

This power-of-attorney-general IN FACT, identified by the unique identification number 595640580534100880100, is full evidence of the Private Special Relationship Express Trust between the Trust and its public representative.

The powers conferred upon the public representative encompass all related matters and associated properties of the Trust, and at all times when engaging with any contractual matter, when necessary to express, does so solely by invoking Exclusive Jurisdiction at/in Equity.

Any legal matters, or such special other obligations which may arise during the public representative's engagement of the public at-large shall be resolved by the Exclusive Jurisdiction at/in Equity.

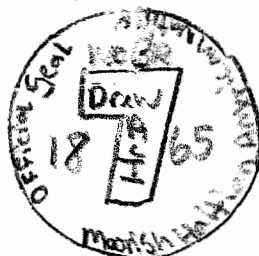
Said matters at/in Equity, the public representative shall inform the parties to the matter that the Trust shall discharge/settle said privately by the General Executor, Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey.

Failure of either the court or other parties to the matter attempt to obfuscate this strict obligation after said noticed, the Trust may pursue actions against the offending party at/in Equity.

If the offending party be corporate in nature and not natural, its corporate officials shall be personally named in the Equitable claim against them.

SO THESE MINUTES were resolved by unanimous vote and passed without dissent. The General Executor providing their signature as affirmation of the Trusts ascendance and approval of the minutes herein.

Dated: 3/30/22



By: Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey
General Executor and Attorney

ENDURING POWER OF ATTORNEY

This Deed of Enduring Power of Attorney is made under the Guardianship and Administration Act 1990, Part 9, on the 30 day of March 2022, by

Donor

The TRUST ENTITY CHALONER SAINTILLUS, MR. SAINTILLUS et.al

or any

such representation using ALL CAPITAL letters,

Of the property [222] SW 3RD AVENUE, DELRAY BEACH, FLORIDA [33444]

I RESCIND ANY AND ALL PREVIOUS POWERS OF ATTORNEY AND TO HEREBY NOMINATE, CONSTITUTE AND APPOINT

Donee/Attorney Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey:
[222] SW. 3rd Avenue, Delray Beach, Florida, [33444]

TO BE MY SOLE ATTORNEY

I declare this power to become effective upon the execution of this Deed and remain effective notwithstanding that I may suffer any subsequent legal incapacity and/or being under duress and I authorise my attorney to do on my behalf anything I can lawfully do by an attorney.

Donor/Principal

Signed, sealed and delivered by; Signature

CHALONER SAINTILLUS

Date MARCH 30, 2022

In the presence of

Name Joseph C. McGee

I certify the following:

- a) I explained the effect of this power of attorney to the principal before it was signed.
- b) The principal appeared to understand the effect of this power of attorney.
- c) I am a prescribed witness.
- d) I have witnessed the signature of this power of attorney by the principal.
- e) I am not an attorney under this power of attorney.

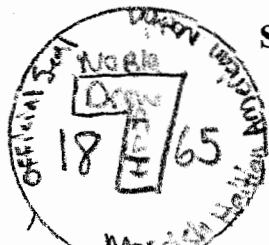
Signature: Joseph C. McGee

Qualification: Representative of the Moorish American Nation

Acceptance by Donee/Attorney

I accept the appointed to be the attorney under this Deed (enduring power of attorney).

Signed



By: Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey
(Attorney appointed)

Expressing the Trust

Special Deposit

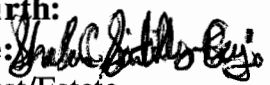
Exhibit C

**(Declaration of age of majority, Supplementary to ECF No.71 (Case # 2:20-cr-00213KJM) In Support of Bill of Complaint in Equity Exhibits)
(General Executor/ Beneficial Entitlement Holder)**

COMES NOW, Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey, In Propria Persona Sui, Juris (*Self Proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American*) a natural living man being of majority status express further status as The Principal and Beneficial Equitable Title Holder, and not an infant/minor, hereinafter "Complainant". All rights Reserved (U.C.C 1-308), All Powers of Revocation/Modification of the Trust reserved at any/all times I see fit.

Persuant to Minnesota rule 220. Birth Certificates

1. Pertaining to (The Registrar of Titles Pg.7 of Bill of Complaint in Equity) and "Mouricault, in his report to the Tribunat, says: "The citizen is free at his majority or even at his emancipation to dispose of his person.
2. I Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey (*Self-proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American*) In Propria persona, Sui juris (Autonomous) Do state/claim that I am familiar with the facts recited on the Birth Certificate, the Party named in said Birth certificate is the same party (except for its *Status*) as one of the owners named in said certificate of title. U.C.C 9-102(a)(10) (See:Certificate of Title bonded with Birth certificate)

Name: Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey; (**Y.O.B**) 01/10/1988; **County of Birth:** Palm beach County; (**P.O.B**) Boynton beach, Florida,USA; **Signature:** 

3. I'am the Preferred Creditor/Executor (Caretaker) of the remaining Trust/Estate. I have the Highest claim on The Principal Debtor Estate assets.(Here for settlement of all claims against the estate, provide me the accounting on the matter and Penal sum and courts net retention)Its my inherent "Birth-Right" "Prodigal son Return" and not lost at sea, I Bring the land.

4. Enduring Power of attorney (E.P.O.A) (See: Exhibit B)

Persuant to "power of appointment act of 1951" and "Guardianship and administration act 1990, part 9" The (E.P.O.A) with Donor: **THE TRUST ENTITY: CHALONER SAINTILLUS** or any such representation using all Caps letters et al. of Property [222] S.w. 3rd AVENUE, DELRAY BEACH, FLORIDA, near[33444] RESCINDS ANY AND ALL PREVIOUS POWER OF ATTORNEY AND HEREBY APPOINT: Donee/Attorney: **Shalam c.Saintillus-Bey (signed,sealed and Delivered by signature) u.c.c 3-402**

5. **TRUST MINUTES (SEE:EXHIBIT B)**

Trust Entity: CHALONER SAINTILLUS "Granting of Exclusive P.O.A" serves as an addendum to the E.P.O.A granting sole attorney rights, **Full authority** as the Public representative 'T' (shalam C. Saintillus-Bey) having attain **age of majority** to act to discharge/settle/Resolve every day common public obligation on behalf of the trust. When engaging in contractual matter, when necessary to express, does so by invoking Exclusive Jurisdiction at/in Equity. Any legal matter private/public shall be discharge/settle said privately by the General executor: Solely in Equity: Failure to do so will constitute contempt of Justice by the corporation and its corporate officials shall be personally named in the Equitable claim against them.

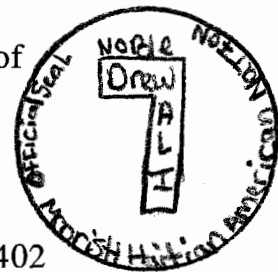
6. **SEE: PROCLAMATION-DECLARATION (BONDED TITLE DEED)**

Moorish Haitian-American Proclamation-Declaration of Proper and Precise Identification. Propria persona, Sui Juris. The several "Federal Questions" also **"signed, sealed, and delivered"** A non-U.S citizen, or citizen of the U.S, and not an 14th amendment "corporate citizen" also not an infant/minor with diminished legal capacity. A New clean and pure nation of independent Free People. Furthermore, I'am not a "**Straw pro se. Person**" for clarification the petitioner is here by "special appearance", In propria-person, sui Juris, Sui Generis (Autonomous) Acting as agent on behalf of the Trust/Estate. (artificial Person and/or property Defendant) "TRUE Registration of TRUE REAL Identification. I'am not/nor/never should be considered, included, assumed to be a "black" man, "black" race, "black" nationality..."black" nothing. I'am a Moorish Haitian-American in my proper-Precise Own person/True identification(Nationality.)

I declare under the laws of the Union States and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 30 day of March 2022.

By: Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey U.C.C 1-308;3-402
As: Complainant, General Executor, Equitable Beneficial entitlement
Holder and Holder in Due Course



Moorish Haitian-American Nation

Certificate of Title: (U.C.C. § 9-102(a)(10))
(8 USC. 1502)

"Pursuant to Minnesota Rule 220 Birth Certificate"

"Pursuant To Register of Titles"

I Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey IN Propria Persona, SUI JURIS Autonomous
A Self Proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American) Do STATE/AFFIRM That
I am familiar with the facts recited on The Birth Certificate, The
Party named and said Birth Certificate is the same Party (except for
its status of course) as one of the Owners name and said Certificate
of Title. U.C.C. § 9-102(a)(10) (8 USC. 1502)

Name: Y.O.B. County of Birth: P.O.B.

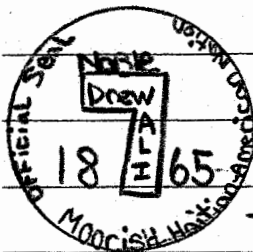
Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey; 01/10/1988; Palm Beach County; Boynton Beach, Florida;
USA

Signature:

X: Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey

U.C.C. 1-308; 3-402; 3-308

General Executor; Beneficial Equitable Entitlement Holder of
Trust/Estate



BUREAU of VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH

STATE FILE NUMBER: 109-1988-010407

DATE ISSUED: FEBRUARY 7, 2022

DATE FILED: JANUARY 15, 1988

CHILD'S NAME: CHALONER SAINTILLUS

DATE OF BIRTH: JANUARY 10, 1988

SEX: MALE

COUNTY OF BIRTH: PALM BEACH COUNTY

MOTHER'S NAME: CHARITABLE SONTASE
(NAME PRIOR TO FIRST MARRIAGE, IF APPLICABLE)

FATHER'S NAME: LUCKNER SAINTILLUS

Original Certified Copy
Available upon Request
(In Hand!)



, STATE REGISTRAR

REQ: 2023619584

THE ABOVE SIGNATURE CERTIFIES THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE.

WARNING:

THIS DOCUMENT IS PRINTED OR PHOTOCOPIED ON SECURITY PAPER WITH WATERMARKS OF THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA. DO NOT ACCEPT WITHOUT VERIFYING THE PRESENCE OF THE WATERMARKS. THE DOCUMENT FACE CONTAINS A MULTICOLORED BACKGROUND, GOLD EMBOSSED SEAL, AND THERMOCHROMIC FL. THE BACK CONTAINS SPECIAL LINES WITH TEXT. THE DOCUMENT WILL NOT PRODUCE A COLOR COPY.



DH FORM 1946 (03-13)

CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD



VOID IF ALTERED OR ERASED

VOID IF ALTERED OR ERASED

Expressing the Trust

Special Deposit

EXHIBIT D

**(Declaration of Derivative, In Support of Bill of Complaint in Equity, Exhibits)
(General Executor/Beneficial Entitlement Holder)**

COMES NOW, Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey, In Propria Persona Sui, Juris (*Self Proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American*) a natural living man being of majority status express further status as The Principal and Beneficial Equitable Title Holder, and not an infant/minor, hereinafter "Complainant". All rights Reserved (U.C.C 1-308), All Powers of Revocation/Modification of the Trust reserved at any/all times I see fit.

Terms of the Trust (as fit 'I claim Equity)

I as the principal/Preferred Creditor and General Executor/Beneficial Entitlement Holder, Is Reserving all Rights (U.C.C 1-308) and Powers of Revocation and Modification of the trust at any/all times I see fit. (Equity has Exclusive jurisdiction over Trust Property.) I never granted or conveyed any personal/private property to any court/Government. I am claiming my rightful position within the terms of this trust and the Originating Trust (certificate of Live Birth contract) As the inevitable inherent heir, holder/ True owner of this unit trust. (Birth Certificate filed January 15, 1988) as Executor I have the Power, at my discretion to appoint Trustee(s)/Fiduciaries for the benefit of the trust. The Sole Beneficiary/ Beneficial Entitlement holder/holder in due course/Equitable title holder and not the legal title holder. The court/Government is the legal title holder of the constructive and express special relationship Trust. (as I have the highest and unchallenged claim on the trust.)

1. I am removing the courts/government and any assignees/agents claiming any beneficial interest in this trust. Removing any person/entity claiming or presuming to be "beneficiary", terminating them all alike. "Permanently"
2. I am appointing myself "Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey" as the **Sole Beneficiary and Entitlement holder of the trust.** As Grantor-General Executor.
3. If I am Presumed the trustee, I am denouncing/ firing myself for non-performance, negligence. As "Sole beneficiary" (as fit/and reserved modification) I have the right to fill the void with a successor trustee(s)/fiduciaries' appoint the attorney general, assistant attorney general (Mr. SAM STEFENKI) "prosecution government " and the court as successor trustee(s)/fiduciary's. For the benefit of the trust, and within their scope and obligations, duties, responsibilities to this court.(as. Officers of the court their bound by oath to accept all appointments bestowed upon them before this court.
4. To balance the books and settle this matter with the court. The prosecution holds the bonds/and checkbook and therefore has the ability to balance the

books. I've simply provided the trustee(s) The authority to do so. Use my private Equity (bond/assets) to settle the "charges" for the matter.

MOVEMENT FOR RELIEF

5. Upon settlement, I 'am entitle to relief in compensatory damages in equity, as equity must cause equity to be done, equity delights in equality.(restitution included) for the breach of trust, fiscal malfeasance, unlawful detainment, tax evasion, identity theft. Having wrongfully created/sold "funded and traded" as an unregistered security in an obscure mutual fund". My private property bond I 'am directing the court (SEE:pg 24-28 of exhibit A) to provide the full accounting in an affidavit so I many properly assess the damages incurred and give proper total due to the sole beneficiary "T". If not I demand/ask as my "relief sought" the sum /total of fifty thousand usd (\$50,000) per day, and counting for 550 (five hundred and fifty days and counting) total around Thirty -one million dollars usd (\$31,000,000) and counting; Included one million in restitution (\$1,000,000).

Upon the prosecutions check or CFO being handed to me, we hold no further discussions but just a simple transfer/unconditional release back home. Concluding any further pursuit in anything with the court, as long as the taxes are paid as well, I, The General Executor/Beneficial Entitlement holder will not pursue any future Lawsuit once made whole to the amount specified above in the Trust terms these are my true manifest intentions on creating the Trust.

I Declare under the laws of the STATE OF CALIFORNIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA that the foregoing is True and correct.

Executed This 30 Day of March 2022

By: Sharon C. Saintillus-Byg U.C.C 1-308; 3-402, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (Autonomous)

As:Complainant, General Executor, Equitable Beneficial Entitlement Holder and Holder in due course of the name Trust CHALONER SAINTILLUS.

2.

Expressing the Trust

Special Deposit

EXHIBIT E

**(Declaration of MORE PROOF AND PRECEDENT, In Support of Bill of
Complaint in Equity, Exhibits)
(General Executor/Beneficial Entitlement Holder)**

COMES NOW, Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey, In Propria Persona Sui, Juris (*Self Proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American*) a natural living man being of majority status express further status as The Principal and Beneficial Equitable Title Holder, and not an infant/minor, hereinafter "Complainant". All rights Reserved (U.C.C 1-308), All Powers of Revocation/Modification of the Trust reserved at any/all times I see fit.

1. Most Recent Precedent (1/31/2022)

JAMES CHRISTOPHER CASTLE

"Mr. CASTLE"

**MOST RECENT KNOWN ADDRESS: SACRAMENTO COUNTY MAIN
JAIL. (XREF-5314271) CELL 5E122A**

651 I STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, (95814-2400)

**(SEE:"CASE#" 3:14-CR-00338VC, DOCKET #40, EXHIBIT D .(FOR
CUSIP PROOF(NORTHERN DISTRICT, CA....DISMISSED
(1/31/2022)).**

Dealings are exactly Identical to mines:"Grantor, successor Beneficiary, claiming Equity, as it has Exclusive Jurisdiction, on an Trust Property." Issue of securitized asset being traded; attached to trust property within Trust/Estate.

COURT/GOVERNMENT Fiscal Malfeasance(currency conversion Draft") Infringement, Breach of Trust, Tax Evasion, Conspiracy to defraud, Id Theft (all of this can be claimed on a 3949 IRS form and UCC1 lien on the courts personal parties/courts property and their liability insurer, potentially Closing this court down.)

Dunn and Bradstreet #'s

The corporate Id# for any company within the industry used for identifying and like a rating system, could also be used in suing that particular corporation. Used in conjunction with the 3949 IRS FORM, explaining the fiscal malfeasance of the company and use with a UCC 1 lien filed with the IRS and Secretary of the State. Listing the Parties I as Secured Creditor and the court/government as the debtors, the collateralized asset(CASE#), naming the personal name of each officer of the court ,Judge, Attorney General, and

Assistant General, list them also as Debtor, for acting beyond the scope of office.

U.S. D.B.A. EASTERN DISTRICT COURT OF CALIFORNIA (DUNN AND BRADSTREET) #003187213

U.S. D.B.A. DISTRICT ATTORNEY (DUNN AND BRADSTREET)
#038284311.

Furthermore My Birth Certificate Bond ID # 109-1988-010407 (dated Registered 01/15/1988.) which the matter of (2:20-cr-00213KJM is LINKED to along with other Cases etc.)

Cestui Que Trust Acct: 595642580

Routing and location: 36612100 (H)

Trading Symbols FOR BIRTH CERTIFICATE: FITGX AND FTEXX

CUSIP: (FOR: FITGX- 315910380)

(FOR: FTEXX-316048107)

FUND #:(FOR: FITGX- 01988)

(FOR: FTEXX-00010)

FUND NAME: N.A.Z. FUND

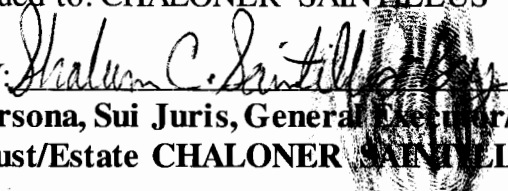
BIRTH CERTIFICATE VALUE: 18.3 MILLION USD

I DEMAND/NEED THE ACCOUNTING AN PENAL SUM AND COURTS
NET RETENTION.

I Demand Trustee (court) or prosecution to provide me the Full accounting" so
I may endorse it and provide good cause for my unconditional release.

I'll be more then happy to settle this rt. Here, right now. The prosecutor better
have their Checkbook. I need Thirty-one million usd Dollars (\$31,000,000).

Issued to: CHALONER SAINTILLUS

BY:  U.C.C 1-308; 3-402 In Propria
Persona, Sui Juris, General Executor/ Beneficial Entitlement Holder of the
Trust/Estate CHALONER SAINTILLUS.

**BASICALLY STATING CONGRESS NEVER PROVIDED DISTRICT
COURTS WITH JURISDICTION, ON EQUITABLE
GROUNDS/EQUITABLE REASONS.* THESES MATTERS MUST BE
DISMISSED WITH EXTREME PREJUDICE***

U.S. vs. Mitchell 683 f.supp 2d 427(E.d. va 2010)

Park Nat'l vs. Michael oil Co, 702 f.supp. 703(N.d. III 1989)

2.

US. District Court IN The Eastern District of
CALIFORNIA

NRE: Moorish Haitian-American NATION

Real Party in Interest (Jus Personarum)

RE: CHALONER SAINTILLUS

Infant/Minor

Complainant

v.

UNITED STATES

Respondent

-Expressing The Trust-

Special Deposit

-Lawsuit IN EQUITY-

CASE: 2:20-cr-00213-KJM

(Suit in EQUITY, Suit for Compensatory
Damages, Restitution, Defamation; Breach
of Trust, "Infringement")

• For US. DBA - District Eastern Court (Dunn and Bradstreet #
003187213

• For US. DBA District Attorney (Dunn and Bradstreet # 038284311

COMES NOW, Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey, IN Propria Persona,
Sui Juris (Self Proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American) a natural living
man being of Majority status express further status as The
Principal and Beneficial EQUITABLE Title Holder and not an infant/Minor,
hereinafter "Complainant". (SEE: Declaration-Proclamation Pg. 13-15)

I reserve All Rights (U.C.C. 308) also reserve Power of Revocation
and Modification of the Trust At any/all times I see Fit.

1.

R 1-56

The respondent(s) has come into this matter related to a Trust in the Capacity that is Unsustainable (Breach of Trust), and IS liable for Damages incurred, assessments as well as penalties. The court converted the Complaint to a Draft (a form of Currency conversion). (SEE: Bill of complaint in Equity in its Entirety with Exhibits)

1.) There was Trust Property Transferred from Grantor belonging to a Trust. Said Property was Personal Property of Grantor, Taken by undisclosed accommodation without signature, but merely by appearance in court, for a promise of benefit to the beneficiary that was never fulfilled. (SEE: Pg. 18 Point 15 of Bill of Complaint Exhibit A.)

1.) (SEE: Pg. 19 of Bill of Complaint in Equity Exhibit A) The Constructive/Resulting Trust was constructed for the court to Take the General Executor's Assets within the Cestui Que Trust/Foreign situs Trust. Birth Certificate is the Evidence of the Estate) For the Purposes of Stripping the Grantor of their Property, Money, equity and labour.

The Complaint/Claim is the real Instrument of value that belongs to the General Executor, Converted into a Security (As accommodation Cestui Que Trust Bonds of the General Executor Trust Property were attached/Bonded and Executed by the court to that Instrument) and Securitizing It (Converting the Instrument with

with General Executor Private Personal Property asset(Bond) Portfolio in the primary Bond Account Portfolio.(Registered BOND ID:109-1988-010407), Into negotiable security (CUSIP[#] for 2:20-cr-00213^{KJM}) for resale in the financial markets ie. (Wall Street or Stock Exchange)(SEE: Also Exhibit E of Bill of Complaint in Equity.(James Christopher Castle (Precedence) 2022 Case Dismissal ;SEE: case 3:14-cr-00338-VC, Docket[#] 40, Exhibit D, Case dismissed 1/31/22)

Northern District of California case[#] 3:14-cr-00338-VC and Eastern District of California case(s)[#] 2:15-cr-00190-GEB; 2:15-cr-00190-MCE; 2:15-cr-00190-JAM... Exactly The same Issues/Arguments) The now securitized Complaint/claim (Asset) is then sold into Private debt and equity mutual funds, as an unregistered security, creating wealth in

Interest and derivatives in unprecedented amounts, all for Corporate greed.

3.) When the Court deposited the Instruments created (Bonds) upon the claim, It presumed Ownership and Thus Control Over these assets. Without Consideration to the Grantor of the asset, no such claim is legally viable. The Court is obligated to provide the sole Beneficiary benefits to the funds (earnings) for settlement of the claim. Payment

IN Full, Thus recognising the intent of the General Executor to remain in Commercial honour.

1.) A Trust Relationship was Established upon

*
Birth Certificate Registration Date Filed: 01/15/1988 (which Differs)
from MY Actual Birth Date: 01/10/1988.)**

Registration of the Certificate of live Birth; executed (Albeit without full knowledge) by the Trustee (Parent) on behalf of the minor. (SEE: Pg. 2 of Bill of Complaint; Pg. 10-11 of Exhibit A) (SEE: Copy of Birth Certificate, Also "Elements of A Trust" Pg. 6) Seeing That it is the property of the Trust in question; not the Estate itself, Proper Jurisdiction is of Private EQUITY Trust law.

Respondent(s) is liable for Compensatory Damages incurred (SEE: Pg. 3; 9 of Bill of Complaint; Source Cited: § 336 Damages; From Judicial interpretation of Jurisdiction, Pomeroy, EQUITY Jurisprudence. (Also SEE: Maxims of EQUITY and Adjudication § 56 The Term "Property".)

5) The General Executor/Beneficial Entitlement Holder of the Trust/State is allowed a Statutory Period after attaining "Age of Majority" to contest any adverse possessions which commenced During Infancy. SEE: Pg. 7; 8 of Bill of Complaint; Also SEE: Exhibit C) Declaration-Preclamation)

Movement For Relief

a) Complainant is entitled to the relief of damages in EQUITY for the Above and Following reasons Respondent(s) has Taken the private Property of the Complainant under extreme duress and Threat of violence against Complainant life, liberty, Property without Just Compensation, without the express and/or written consent of the

Complainant (undisclosed) Coupled with the Respondent(s) Duty as Trustee to Disclose, respond to all Questions

Conclusion

- All Lower Courts Do not act Judicially (Boswel v. Otis), they are For Profit Entity's and are required to carry liability insurance. Bonding Cases Through CV SIP For Personal Gain (US. vs. Castle) - Northern District of California Case # 3:14-cr-00338-vc (Verify Truth "2022" CV SIP evidence) (Which was Dismissed for same exact Argument/Reasons/Truth's.) SEE: 3:14-cr-00338-vc, Docket # 40, Exhibit D, Got Dismissed 1/31/22

Also (Soon to Be Resolved Eastern District of California 9th District US. vs. Castle) Case # 2:15-cr-0090-(^{MCE}JAM), "2022") Considerable Undisputable Proof That the lower Courts In fact are not acting Judicially, "acting beyond of scope/oath of Office; Collateralize "Private Citizens" Cestui Que Trust Bonds based on Complaint/Claim; Securitizing Them for

CV SIP #s; Traded for Profit (Unprecedented amounts) in financial Markets (to the Sole Beneficiary-me) Without Consideration.

* More Proof: Dunn and Bradstreet #s (which puts them as For Profit separate Corporation Entities) - US. DBA Eastern District Court # 003187213 TO Access These Proofs You need Your Trust Name, last four Digits of Your Social Security #; The B.C. Bond ID #; All/ANY Case #. The Former, to make a account on Fidelity.com; The latter for the Proof! i.e. The case(s) are link to your Birth Cert. Bond ID # IS DBA District Attorney (Dunn and Bradstreet # 038284311) (Mr. SAM STEFENKI)

The evidence is clear and the Trust is express properly. (SEE: Pg. 4 of Bill of Complaint in Equity) "Furthermore Courts in Conducting "Commercial" Business of the court must give/Disclose to or upon a party upon demand the bookkeeping entries (Both receivables and Payables) with an affidavit" and Demand is hereby made for immediate Production or)

(Mr. STEFEN) The Respondent(s) is in Breach of Trust. (SEE: Pg. 5 of the Bill of Complaint and Exhibit A) General Executor / Beneficial Entitlement Holder is Suing for Thirty-ONE Million Dollars (\$31,000,000) and Counting Damages at a rate of Fifty-Thousand (\$50,000) Per. Day (That Includes Restitution for Private Property losses) (SEE: 5th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution) (Suing AS of March 30, 2022)

For The Five-Hundred-Fifty (550) Days and Counting spent Unlawfully retained against his will. Coupled with the facts, Respondent(s) have in fact acted Beyond their scope/oath of Office. (SEE: Exhibit E "James Christopher Castle's" Case precedent)

I Declare under the laws of the STATE OF CALIFORNIA and the United STATES OF AMERICA that the Foregoing is true and correct.

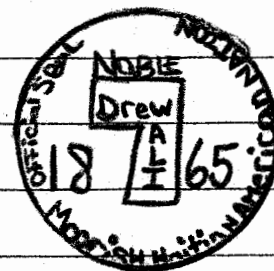
Executed This 30 Day of March, 2022

By: Chaloner Saintillus

UCC-1308; 3-402

As: Complainant, General Executor, Beneficial Entitlement Holder and Holder in due course of The named Trust/Estate:

CHALONER SAINTILLUS



Moorish Haitian-American Nation

Certificate of Title: (U.C.C. § 9-102(a)(10))
(8.U.S.C. 1502)

"Pursuant to Minnesota Rule 220 Birth Certificate"

"Pursuant To Register of Titles"

I Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey IN Propria Persona, SUI JURIS Autonomous
A Self Proclaimed Moorish Haitian-American) DO STATE/AFFIRM That
I am familiar with the facts recited on The Birth Certificate, The
Party named and said Birth Certificate is the same Party (except for
its status of course) as one of the Owners name and said Certificate
of Title. U.C.C. § 9-102(a)(10) (8 U.S.C. 1502)

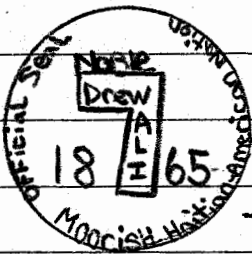
Name: X.O.B. County of Birth: P.O.B.

Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey; 01/10/1988; Palm Beach County; Boynton Beach, Florida;
USA

Signature:

X: Shalam C. Saintillus-Bey; U.C.C. 1-308; 3-402; 3-308

General Executor; Beneficial Equitable Entitlement Holder of
Trust/Estate



BUREAU of VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH

STATE FILE NUMBER: 109-1988-010407

DATE ISSUED: FEBRUARY 7, 2022

DATE FILED: JANUARY 15, 1988

CHILD'S NAME: CHALONER SAINTILLUS

DATE OF BIRTH: JANUARY 10, 1988

SEX: MALE

COUNTY OF BIRTH: PALM BEACH COUNTY

MOTHER'S NAME: CHARITABLE SONTASE
(NAME PRIOR TO FIRST MARRIAGE, IF APPLICABLE)

FATHER'S NAME: LUCKNER SAINTILLUS

*Original Certified Copy!
Available upon
Request
(IN Hand!)*

, STATE REGISTRAR

REQ: 2023619584

THE ABOVE SIGNATURE CERTIFIES THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE.

WARNING:

THIS DOCUMENT IS PRINTED OR PHOTOCOPIED ON SECURITY PAPER WITH WATERMARKS OF THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA. DO NOT ACCEPT WITHOUT VERIFYING THE PRESENCE OF THE WATERMARKS. THE DOCUMENT FACE CONTAINS A MULTICOLORED BACKGROUND, GOLD EMBOSSED SEAL, AND THERMOCHROMIC FL. THE BACK CONTAINS SPECIAL LINES WITH TEXT. THE DOCUMENT WILL NOT PRODUCE A COLOR COPY.



DH FORM 1946 (03-13)

CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD



VOID IF ALTERED OR ERASED

VOID IF ALTERED OR ERASED

Maxims of law

3/30/22

A Payment tendered and refuse is paid in full.
 In offer command a response; A offer Refused is Dishonored.
 Creditors never lose, Debtors never win.
 You must give honor to get honor.
 He who has the Gold Pays the Debt; No one can Be compelled to
 do the impossible.

HJR 192 of 1933 is public Policy.

A Contract is a Bond; A Bond is a Contract.

Public Policy is an unbeatable contract bond.

The Borrower, slave, debtor, created is subject to the Lender,
 Master, creditor, creator.

An offer of Legal Tender cannot be refused.

The refusal of Legal Tender is a debt Discharged.

Refusing to accept Payment on a debt cancels the Debt.

All Debts are forgiving in Bankruptcy; creating a
 controversy is a dishonor. - All men are equal under the law.

In commerce Truth is Sovereign. - Truth is expressed in
 the form of an affidavit. - An Unrebutted Affidavit stands as
 Truth; Becomes Judgement in commerce.

He who leaves the field of Battle first lose By Default.

A lien or claim can be satisfied only Through rebutted By cou-
 nter Affidavit Point, resolution By Jury, or payment or perfor-
 mance of the claim. - All Debts must be either accepted and
 Discharged or paid with notes.



U. S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Metropolitan Detention Center

*535 N. Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012*

FORENSIC EVALUATION

NAME: Saintillus, Chaloner

aka Shalam Ali El Bey

REGISTER NUMBER: 14772-509

CASE NUMBER: 2:20-CR-00213-KJM

DATE OF REPORT: November 26, 2021

REFERRAL INFORMATION

In orders dated June 21 and 24, 2021, the Honorable Kimberly J. Mueller, Chief United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, requested an evaluation of Chaloner Saintillus, aka Shalam Ali El Bey, pursuant to 18 U.S.C., Section 4241.¹ Specifically, the order requested an examination to determine whether the defendant is suffering from a mental disease or defect rendering him mentally incompetent to the extent that he is unable to understand the nature and consequences of the proceedings against him or to assist properly in his defense. The referral question is posed in regard to the defendant's current alleged offenses of distributing controlled substances and conspiracy to distribute controlled substances.

There was a discrepancy between the date of the court order and the date of Mr. Bey's arrival on July 8, 2021, to the Metropolitan Detention Center-Los Angeles (MDC-LA). Additionally, MDC-LA currently employs COVID-19 safety protocols (e.g., up to a 21-day quarantine period) for all new entrants into the facility. In light of the aforementioned intervals, a request was submitted to the court for the evaluation period to begin upon Mr. Bey's successful completion of health screening procedures, and relatedly, for additional time to complete the present report. Due to unforeseen circumstances, including a high volume of forensic evaluation cases, additional time to complete the evaluation and report was required.

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Shalam Ali El Bey (né Chaloner Saintillus) is a 33-year-old, Haitian-American male who identifies as a "Moor" or "Moorish American." He was arrested on October 27, 2020, in Florida for the current alleged offenses.

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Prior to beginning the assessment, Mr. Bey was asked his understanding of the evaluation. He knew he was at the MDC-LA to undergo a competency examination, but asserted he was not the "all caps defendant," rather, he was the representative of the all caps defendant. He informed the evaluator he was "the Creditor and not the Debtor." He declined to review the court order regarding the competency evaluation, noting he had copies and was familiar with the content. He asserted he did

¹ In the court order dated June 21, 2021, it was noted, "[T]he court determined defendant used the name Shalam Ali El Bey and the surname corresponding with this name is Bey," therefore, Mr. Bey will be used throughout the evaluation report.

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aka Shalam Ali El Bey
REGISTER NUMBER: 14772-509
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Ms. Tiffany-Smith

① not think he should be evaluated because he is not the defendant, but held office as "executor and power of attorney of the defendant." The undersigned acknowledged his assertion that he was not the all caps defendant, and that the evaluation would be conducted with the "living breathing human being standing before me, not the all caps straw man." Upon hearing this information, Mr. Bey hesitantly agreed to meet with the evaluator for the purpose of completing the evaluation. Mr. Bey was also informed about the nature and purpose of the evaluation. He was also informed that any information he provided was subject to inclusion in the evaluation report, which would be available to the Court, the prosecutor, and his attorney. Although Mr. Bey indicated he would meet with the evaluator, before interview sessions could be scheduled, he began submitting electronic messages via the inmate to staff email communication system ["copout"], documenting his stance and resistance to the evaluation, asking that the information be included in the evaluation report. Mr. Bey wrote in his initial email copout:

I Need you to Ask The judge For Clarification on Whom They Are reffering [sic] for this exam i am the Creditor And not Debtor...I Hold Office as Executor And Power of attorney of the defendant... I Need this put in any document so [sic] send back to them to let them know that's [sic] what im [sic] saying in regards [sic] to this exam etc... im [sic] not an Also Know As [sic] there are two distinctions apparently...

Two days later, he wrote an email that contained the following:

I Need The Court To Clarify On Whom They Are reffering [sic] to (obviously its me the man) But its Two Different Distinctions There i [sic] Need the court to know im [sic] am very aware of my position in This "Case".... Thats[sic] all im [sic] Saying may you document that On Your Final Reports back to them...That im [sic] Aware that i [sic] am The executor/Entitlement Holder aka Preffered [sic] Creditor Not Debtor Here to Settle Any Claim ON the Behalf Of The Debtor "All Caps Name" etc Also may i [sic] have your name???

Interviews were attempted, but proved mostly unsuccessful in eliciting Mr. Bey's full participation. He agreed to leave the housing unit to meet with the evaluator, and engaged in some discussion, yet often refused to directly answer questions posed by the evaluator, particularly in regard to the legal process and the alleged offense conduct. Mr. Bey also did not participate in administration of objective psychological testing measures. Further, he only partially participated in the administration of legally focused interviews (e.g., Revised Competency Assessment Instrument [RCAI]) and objective measures (e.g., the Competence Assessment for Standing Trial for Defendants with Mental Retardation [CAST-MR] and the MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool – Criminal Adjudication [MacCat-Ca]). The RCAI is a 14-part semi-structured interview designed to assess an individual's ability to articulate understanding of the nature and consequences of criminal court charges and proceedings, and the ability to assist counsel in a defense. The CAST-MR is a multiple-choice test designed to assess adult defendants with mental retardation for competence to stand trial, by evaluating the domains of basic legal concepts, skills to assist an attorney, and understanding case events. The MacCat-Ca is a 22-item structured interview for the pre-trial assessment of adjudicative competence.

② While he was not hostile or aggressive, Mr. Bey made it clear that he did not intend to answer questions regarding the court-ordered evaluation, and remained firm in his decision to not fully cooperate. Several subsequent attempts were initiated, which were equally unsuccessful. Logical arguments were presented for his participation, but did not dissuade him. As a result, a comprehensive competency evaluation, which includes historical data collection, psychological testing, and a legally focused clinical interview, could not be conducted. Therefore, the procedures utilized in the evaluation of Mr. Bey were limited to the minimal information obtained from Mr. Bey, including his partial participation in legally focused questions, observation of his behavior at the facility, and review

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of the supplemental information provided for review. Hence, the opinion and conclusions rendered in this report must be evaluated with these limitations in mind.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ACCORDING TO THE DEFENDANT

The following account is based on the limited information provided by Mr. Bey, collateral contacts, and supplemental materials.

Family and Developmental History: According to information obtained from the supplemental materials, Mr. Bey was born Chaloner Saintillus on January 10, 1988, in Boynton Beach, Florida. During the interview for the Pretrial Services Report (PSR), Mr. Bey indicated his father, Luckner Saintillus, is deceased, and his mother, Charitable Montas, was 63 years old. During the evaluation, Mr. Bey shared his father passed away six months after having his "voice box" removed in 2016. He further shared that his parents emigrated from Haiti to Florida and maintained strong cultural ties to their Haitian background, including speaking Haitian Creole in the family home. Mr. Bey indicated he has an older sister, a twin sister, and four younger siblings; two brothers and two sisters.

Relationship History: According to Mr. Bey, he never married, but has an 11-year-old daughter from a previous relationship, which ended due to his infidelity. Information in the supplemental material corroborates Mr. Bey's report of fathering a daughter. He indicated his daughter and her mother live in Lake Worth Beach, Florida, and he was not required to pay child support. The probation officer was unable to locate any child support arrangements associated with the defendant.

Education: Mr. Bey said he graduated high school in 2007 with a 3.6 grade point average. He attended Florida Memorial University, in Miami, Florida, for a year, where he studied business. According to the supplemental records, Mr. Bey attended college after graduating from an online high school in 2007. Mr. Bey indicated during the evaluation that he "loves learning" and therefore, he participates in informal study, via YouTube and Google, of various topics, beliefs, and religions, which led to him identifying as a Moorish American.

Employment: Mr. Bey's full employment history is unknown. When asked to list the jobs he has held, Mr. Bey replied, "The courts know all of that." He later added, "Can you put that I reserve my rights on this as well?" and referenced code, "1-308.4." During the PSR interview in November 2020, Mr. Bey reported he had been a day trader for three to four years, earning approximately \$5,000 per month. However, supplemental records indicated Mr. Bey stated to the Court he had been unemployed since August 2020. The information could be verified for the PSR.

Military: Mr. Bey's military history is unknown.

Substance Use History: Mr. Bey did not provide information regarding substance use history. During the PSR interview, he denied any history of substance abuse treatment. However, according to the PSR, a review of his criminal history indicated a long history of substance abuse.

Medical History: Mr. Bey reported having the chickenpox as a child. He denied any current medical concerns; and denied any previous hospitalizations or treatment for medical concerns past or present. According to supplemental materials, Mr. Bey stated he was in good physical health, with only minor medical problems, specifically two herniated disks.

Mental Health History: During the PSR interview, Mr. Bey denied any history of mental health treatment. During the evaluation, Mr. Bey denied any mental health concerns, but noted, "I was always different." Mr. Bey indicated that when he was 18 or 19, he "got into the Bible and never left." He became "very" involved with Hebrew Israelites, which resulted in him initially distancing himself

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

Shalam C. Saintillus - Bey

- A Complaint, "however inartfully pleaded", must be held to "less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers" and can only be dismissed for failure to state a claim if it appears "beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief".

• Haines v. Kerner, 404 US. 519 (1972)

- "Judgements entered where courts lack either subject matter jurisdiction, or that were otherwise entered in violation of Due Process of law, must be set aside"

• Jaffe v. Van Brunt, 158 F.R.D. 278 (S.D.N.Y. 1994)

• The Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, 28 USC. 1602-1611 *

* ON December 9, 1945, International Organization Immunities Act relinquished every Public Office of the United States to the U.N. This law makes all Public officials foreign citizens, barring them from Judicial Power. All Public officials are administrative agents of the U.S. Corporation. They have no Judicial Power whatsoever.

- 22 CFR 92.12-92.31 FR Heading "Foreign Relationship" States that oath is required to take Office. (I respectfully request their Order)

- Title 8 USC. 1481 states, once oath of Office is taken Citizenship is relinquished, thus the Oath taker becomes a foreign entity, agency, or State. "Means all Public Office is a foreign State, i.e. every Single Court considered a Separate Foreign Entity."

Pg. 1.

-Title 22 USC, "Foreign Relations and Intercourse", Chapter 11 identifies all Public officials as foreign agents.

-I.D. Section 4, Section 611. "Once citizenship is relinquished you must register as a Foreign Agent."

-FRCP Rule 4(J) (As I am not An Enemy Alien Resident) This Court is Defined as a foreign State as Defined under 28 USC, Chapter 97 - Jurisdictional Immunities of Foreign States, Sec. 1602-1611. *

• Full Disclosure of the True Jurisdiction of this Court is now being Demanded. Any Failure to Disclose The True Jurisdiction is a Violation of 15 Statutes at Large, Chapter 249 (Section 1), enacted July 27, 1868 *

* - The Administrative Procedures Act, Title 5 - Government Organization and Employees Administrative Procedures Act part I - the agencies generally Chapter 5 subchapter II - administrative Procedure § 551 Definitions of Agency - means each authority of the Government of the United States, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency.

* 11 Amendment IMMUNITY

• The Judicial power of the United States shall not Be Construed to extend to any Suit in law or Equity, commenced or Prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or subjects of Any Foreign State."

*

"All "Judicial Power" of the "Inferior Courts" ie. "district court of the United States" Not "The United State District Court or United States district court" (Notice "spelling") Comes from the Judiciary Act of 1789, as did the Attorney General Position. "Judicial Power" Comes from Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution. The 11th Amendment removed all "Judicial Power" in law, Equity, Treaties, Contract law, and the right of the State to bring Suit against the People. (Including "Foreign State" ie. Foreign Agents) The Position of Attorney General and Prosecutor, of both the United States and the Several states, Comes under the Judicial Branch not the Executive Branch of the government. All Attorneys Come under the Judicial Branch and are Judicial Officers under the Supreme Court, which means they can only represent the Court and not the people or the State or government. *The 11th Amendment removed all "Judicial Power" from the "inferior Courts" and the prosecutor's office as well as from all court officers in law, equity, and so forth.

* • The fact that public officials are not citizens, but rather foreign citizens, this case must be dismissed, Because "I" enjoy the 11th Amendment Foreign Sovereign Immunity; therefore, this court lacks and lacked Jurisdiction to enforce Judicial Power @ initial commencement of this "So called Criminal Court" (Faud) In other Words, No Judicial Power makes this Court an administrative court.

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*
• There are NO Judicial Courts according to FRC v. GE (General Electric), 281 U.S. 464 (1930); Kellar v. PE (Potomac Elect. Power) 261 U.S. 428 1 Stat. (138-178) (1923) Both of which are Supreme Court Rulings. "Judges do not enforce Statutes and Codes. Executive Administrators enforce Statutes and Codes. There have not been any Judges in America Since 1789. There have Just been administrators." This case Confirms that this court has and had no Judicial power to enforce and impose Any Judgement on the Petitioner; therefore, any and all actions of and from this court is null and void ab nite.

*
• The Petitioner request immediate release and Demand for Dismissal for failure to state the Proper Jurisdiction and Venue.

* • Because the Defendant is a non-Corporate entity, and is not registered with any Secretary of State as a Corporation, The Prosecution has Failed to state a claim to which relief Can be granted under 12(b)(6). Therefore this matter must be dismissed for lack of Political, Personam, Subject matter Jurisdiction, and Venue under the 11th Amendment.

• The Petitioner is now placing a Demand for Jurisdiction under new Discovery of Information of fraud and failure of disclosure by the Court, the Prosecution and by the attorney assigned to petitioner's case when he was the Defendant and, therefore a dismissal of Charges, with PreJudice, in favor of this Petitioner is Demanded because of fraud placed upon the court. (SEE: Hazel-Atlas Glass CO. v. Hartford-Empire CO., 322 U.S. 238 (1944))

• U.S. Code - Title 28 USC - Sec. 610 - Defines The "word" "Court".

* The UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT. There is NO Code, Rule, Regulation, Law, Congressional Act, etc., that Authorizes the UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT.

* According to 18 USC Section 3231 District Courts, "The District court of the United States shall have original Jurisdiction, exclusive of the Court of the States, of all offenses against the laws of the United States. Nothing in this title shall be held to take away or Impair the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the Several States under the laws thereof."

* 18 USC sec. 3231 gives the District Court of the United States its Original Jurisdiction. Nowhere does it say THE UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT, shall have original Jurisdiction; Therefore, all of THE UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT are fraudulent in nature and the "Defendant" is Being Tried in the Improper Venue and all charges against him must be Dismissed.

* There are no Federal Statutes, etc., That show The UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT or the U.S. DISTRICT COURT (IN ALL CAPS) Exist or has any Jurisdiction or Venue as they misuse the Jurisdiction given to the "District Court OF the UNITED STATES" in title 28 USC for the "District

Court" Jurisdiction and venue section.

- Improper venue entered warrants Dismissal

However, Proper venue etc... would be in Title 26 App. > Title II, The Court > rule 10. Name, Office, and Sessions

- Proper Name/venue - The United STATE TAX COURT. (Dealing with IRS CODES Section. Which Btw violates the Rules of Ethics which All Attorneys are required to follow Per the Sworn Oath that was given to them.)

• Title 26 > Subtitle F > Chpt. 76 > Subchpt. A > § 7403 Deals w/ (Action to enforce lien or to subject Property to payment of Tax.)

- FRC v. GE (General Electric), 281 U.S. 464 (1930) (SCOTUS)

- Keller v. PE (Potomac Elec. Power), 261 U.S. 428 1 Stat. (138-178)

* Both are Supreme Court Rulings "Judges do not enforce statutes and codes. There have not been any Judges in America since 1789. There have just been Administrators." (No Judicial Power 11th Amendment.)

• Bonus Block's 5th ED. - administrator ad litem - Deals with the "estate's Interest"

* - I claim EQUITY

• Canon 2057 - Any Administrator or Executor that refuses to immediately dissolve a Cestui Que (vie) Trust, upon a person establishing their Status and Competency, is Guilty of fraud and fundamental Breach of their Fiduciary Duties, requiring their immediate Removal and Punishment. 18 USC 241-242 Also should be including. Denationalism, Deprivation of Rights Based on Color or race.